ESTABLISHED 1818.

**PETER F. HEERING'S**
**COPENHAGEN**
**CHERRY BRANDY.**

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants by, whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,011—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

## SHIPPING.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1893. Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 21st July. |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 28th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 4th Aug. |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 11th „ |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 18th „ |
| B. HYDASPES | 2986 | 450 | E. Gordon | 25th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 1st Sept. |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 8th „ |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 15th „ |
|  |  |  |  | Saturday. |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | 900 | E. Crewe | 23rd Sept. |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 30th „ |
| B.L. PESHAWUR | 3827 | 800 | J. F. Jephson | 7th Oct. |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 14th „ |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 21st „ |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 28th „ |
| B.L. HIMALAYA | 6898 | 2000 | J. Orman | 4th Nov. |

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.
20th Sept. 4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

### ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | A. Fellner | 3,878 | 600 | 1st August, |
| AMPHITRITE | B. Vidos | 3,820 | 600 | 1st Sept. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

### ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | P. Mersa | 4,351 | 350 | 9th August, |
| GISELA | F. Kossovich | 4,253 | 350 | 9th September |

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

|  | 1st Class | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | A. Orlando | 2,841 | 500 | 21st July. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 1, 1893.

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
## SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
25th July, 22nd Aug. and 20th September.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12th, 1893.

## GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
## GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

## THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

## SHIPPING.

## THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 25th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,030 tons, on the 20th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1893.

## KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

## ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Capt. | Tons. | To sail About |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCINDIA | F. Blight | 4,358 | 5th August. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

## FAR FAR AND AWAY THE BEST!!

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

## "CHELLANGE" TOOTH-ACHE CURE.

GIVES instantaneous relief in Tooth and Ear-ache no matter however severe and arising through whatever cause. Saves extraction and brings sound and refreshing sleep.

4s. 6d. per case, with Directions, of all Chemists.

## SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

|  |  | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood | 280 |
| II. | Do. do. do. | 380 |
| III. | Rosewood Sympathetic Square | 475 |
| IV. | American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne | 540 |
| V. | Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano | 500 |
| VI. | Ebonized Cottage Piano | 400 |

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle Thousands of Testimonials.

**ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS** warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

## HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........ Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

## THE RAINY SEASON.

## DRYING BOTTLES

FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.

| Size | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 Litres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. 2- 8, | Rs. 3- 4, | Rs. 4-8, | Rs. 5-4, | Rs. 9- 8 |
| Credit | „ 2-12, | „ 3-10, | „ 5-0, | „ 6-0, | „ 10-12 |

## RAIN GAUGES.

|  | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Made expressly for the Company with Burnished Copper Funnel, Receiver, and Glass Measure graduated to 100th of an inch........each. | 9 0 | 10 0 |

## UMBRELLAS.

GENT'S BEST PARAGON FRAMES.

|  |  | Cash. Rs. a. |  | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Large Assortment | from | 6 12 | from | 7 12 |
|  | to | 24 0 | to | 27 0 |
| LADIES' | from | 8 0 | from | 9 0 |
|  | to | 18 0 | to | 20 0 |

## WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.

|  |  | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour, and mild | In Boxes of 100, Per Box | 1 12 |
| O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked | „ „ „ | 1 12 |
| O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw | „ „ „ | 1 8 |
| O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke | „ „ „ | 2 0 |
| O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke | „ „ „ | 1 12 |

JAVA GEMS.

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape, No. 1, | In Boxes of 100, Per Box | 3 8 |
| O K JAVA GEMS „ No. 2, | „ „ „ | 3 4 |
| O K JAVA GEMS „ No. 3, | „ „ „ | 3 0 |

BOMBAY:— Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill.
**PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,**
POONA:— "Temple House," Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.
CHEMISTS, WINE, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

## MELACHRINO'S
## CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

|  | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Medium Extra Fine | 5 0 |
| „ 1 Large „ „ | 5 12 |

FIRST QUALITY.

|  | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| No 7 Small, for Ladies | 3 8 |
| „ 5 Medium | 4 0 |
| „ 4 Large | 4 12 |
| „ 6 Largest | 5 8 |

## D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

## PILSENER BEER.
## KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

## GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
**MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,**
AND
**DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,**
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

## OGDEN'S
## SILVER VEIL
## CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

## OGDEN'S
## SILVER VEIL
## CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

**THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED,** LIVERPOOL:
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
**MR. STANLEY OAKES,**
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

## MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.
## HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—PIANOFORTES.

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM:—

|  | Cash price. | For 12 months per month. | For 24 months per month. |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Rs. as. | Rs. as. | Rs. as. |
| Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte | 875 0 | 79 0 | 42 0 |
| Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright | 825 0 | 74 0 | 39 0 |
| Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand | 1,500 0 | 134 0 | 71 0 |
| Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grands, Aliquot System, the finest Pianos in India | 1,600 0 | 143 0 | 75 0 |
| Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand | 895 0 | 80 0 | 43 0 |
| John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements | 2,000 0 | 189 0 | 100 8 |
| John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grands, with new Tuning Apparatus | 945 0 | 86 0 | 47 0 |
| Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Uprights | 500 0 | 47 0 | 26 8 |

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example:—

Cash Price of Piano...Rs. 875
By Cash in advance ... „ 275
Balance... „ 600
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase......... „ 72
Total... „ 672 = 12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

12 Months' purchase-value of Piano ......Rs. 672
or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months ........... „ 40
Total... „ 712 = 24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

## MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
## HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## "BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be re-filled. This description of package is very popular on the Bengal side. Price is economical and Jars can be fitted with plated Taps.

PRICE per Gallon, Rs. 14-4 and Rs. 11-8.

VALUE of Jars allowed if returned undamaged and carriage-paid.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS:—MESSRS. BEYNON & CO.

## BAHADUR CIGARS.

|  | inches long, in boxes of |  |
|---|---|---|
| BAHADUR REGALIAS | 6 | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSES | 5 | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | 100 |
| BAHADUR „ 2 | 4 | 100 |
| BAHADUR „ 3 | 3¾ | 100 |
| BAHADUR MANILLAS | 4 | 100 |
| BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS | 3 | 200 |

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

## McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

## HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS:
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

NOTES:
**INDIAN LAND REVENUE,**
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NQVELTY THEATRE.

A Theatrical Performance, with the object of Starting an

**AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB**

For Bombay, will take place on
TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST,
AND
THURSDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

THE PIECES TO BE PRODUCED ARE:

The Drama, in Two Acts, by H. T. Craven, entitled

**MEG'S DIVERSION,**

And the Farce, in One Act, by John Maddison Morton, entitled

**BETSY BAKER,**
OR
**TOO ATTENTIVE BY HALF.**

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will take part:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss G. GRIFFITHS. | Mr. CROMMELIN. |
| " LONG. | " LOWNDES. |
| " NICHOLSON. | " MACLEOD. |
| " STEVENS. | " NICHOLSON. |

COLONEL EMPSON, R. A.

Performance to Commence at 9-30 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and from PAY SERGEANTS of Companies.

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orchestra Stalls ..... | 4 | Pit Stalls.............. | 2 |
| Dress Circle ........ | 3 | Back Seats............ | 1 |

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform (and their Families, if tickets are taken beforehand) Half-price to Pit Stalls and Back Seats.

---

### WANTED,

FOR the AITCHISON (Chiefs) COLLEGE, LAHORE, from about the 15th October next, a HEAD MASTER, to work under the Governor and Principal. He must be a gentleman of pure European extraction, well educated, accustomed to School work in all its Branches, and fond of manly games and sports. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters.

Attested Copies of Testimonials should be sent. Further particulars can be obtained from the Governor.

---

### BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up

SECOND RANK

in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

---

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 12 Lots of ASHES, now lying at Byculla Loco. Depot, and Parel Loco. Works, where the same may be viewed on application.

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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th July, 1893.

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(1.)—To confirm additions to and alterations in the Tonnage Scale in regard to the articles "Sugar, in Double Bags," and "Flour Middlings, or Sharps, in Bags," in accordance with ascertained measurements.

(2.)—To elect new Members of the Chamber;

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 17th July, 1893.

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### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that a BUNGALOW, lately occupied by C. Wilmott, Esq., with Compound, measuring about 4,565 square yards, Municipal No. 546-A 547, and a plot of ground at the back of the said Bungalow, measuring about 3,105 square yards, both belonging to Late Mr. A. KING, bounded on the North by H. H. the Nizam's Military Hospitals Bungalow, belonging to Mr. King and Dr. Bayley's Bungalow, on the South by a Bungalow belonging to Mr. King, on the East by a public Road leading to Fateh Maidan, and on the West by the Public Gardens Road leading to Saifabad, has been purchased by BAI BHIKHUBAI JEHANGIRJI. No claim to it by sale, gift, mortgage, charge or any other incumbrance will be entertained unless information of the same be given within one month from the date hereof to the Undersigned Agent of Bai Bhikhubai Jehangirji.

N. F. BHANDARA, Barrister-at-Law,
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July 9, 1893.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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## BANKS.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Ag. Manager.

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### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .........Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p. a. compounded half yearly.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4% p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.

CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.

RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.

FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.

DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.

GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.

PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.

BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

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### THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ...............£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..........................£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....................................£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
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London Office...................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ...................BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ...............MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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## FOR SALE.

### THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH

IS now on SALE and can be supplied with a Complete Outfit for Exhibition purposes, including, Bands, Songs, and Speeches made in England and America, together with a Duplicate of the Voices of Eminent persons.

Fourteen people can listen to the Phonograph at once through the Tubes, or thousands by means of the Funnel.

Price of Complete Outfit, packed with Batteries, 100 Guineas.

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH Co.,
69, FORE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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## INSURANCES.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND, | " | 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | " | 3,600,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL | " | 1,000,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. | Frs | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. | " | 2,250,000 |
| The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ... | M | 4,000,000 |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India IS THE

### ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 11 2 0, | at age | 21 | next Birthday |
| Rs. 13 2 0 | " | 25 | " |
| Rs. 16 4 0 | " | 30 | " |
| Rs. 21 1 0 | " | 35 | " |
| Rs. 29 0 0 | " | 40 | " |

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892.............. Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date .............. Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

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### THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

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### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ..................£742,553
" 1880 ..................£833,078
" 1885 ..................£966,107
" 1891 ..................£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............ { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ..................£4,673,299 | 1891 ..................£7,894,357
1886 ..................£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years ..................£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

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A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette,*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. [illegible] per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ...... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 16 pr. ct. | 1,130 |
| Bank of Bengal | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,080 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 980 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge. .... | 10,000 | 100 | 6,30,000 | 10 pr. ct. | 160 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra ...... | 100,000 | 410 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | 420 | 420 | 7 pr. ct. | 430 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...... | 68,000 | $125 | all | [illegible] | [illegible] 35 |
| National Bank of India ...... | 40,000 | 425 | 412½ | 6 pr. ct. | 2.0 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown ...... | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 270 |
| | 750 | 50 | 150 | 7½ | 190 |
| Back Bay Baths | 600 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile[illegible] | 4,600 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 87xd |
| [illegible] Brothers | 6,000 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited. | 1,880 | 100 | all | Nil. | [illegible] no |
| Bombay Fire Insurance...... | In Liquidation | | | | |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation... | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 270 | 4,225 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 875 | 625 | 67½ | 1,075 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 75 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld...... | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill...... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 900 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | [illegible] |
| Deccan Paper Mills ...... | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 300 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 300 | 300 | Rs. 14 | 180 |
| Greaves & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 no |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ... | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr.ct. | 16½ |
| John Roberts & Co...... | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr.ct. | 125 |
| Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld ...... | 2,000 | 500 | 100 | 8 pr.ct. | 100 |
| Kemp & Co. ... | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | div 22 | 320 |
| Kurrachee Landing ...... | 800 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 19[illegible] |
| [illegible] Ice Manufacturing Co...... | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 3 |
| [illegible] & Co. Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 85 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,250 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr.ct. | 50 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ... | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. c | 190 |
| Oriental Loan... | 6,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct | 15 |
| Phillips & Co. Ld. ...... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7 | 92 |
| Port Canning Co. ...... | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 480 |
| Prince of Wales Drain. | 250 | 3,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,35[illegible] |
| Royal Flour Mills ...... | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 1[illegible] |
| Soundy & Co... | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 50 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld... | Ord. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | InLqdn |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]

### PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible]

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, Mazagon Castle, 5-30 p.m.
The Australian Circus, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Gwalior (s), from Hongkong ; and Naseri (s), Jedda.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi ; and Thorndale (s), Dunkirk.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Calder left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Gwalior entered, and the s. s. Thorndale left the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—The mails for Persian Gulf closed at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., last night.

Fair at Matoonga.—The annual Vithoba Temple Fair will commence on the 23rd instant, at Matoonga, and end on the 24th instant.

Association Football : Rovers F. C.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30. Sides will be chosen on the ground.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Orion, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12-30 noon, on Friday, the 21st instant.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club, at and after dinner, on Monday next, the 24th inst., (weather permitting).

Left in a Temper.—Jottee Balla, residing at Duncan Road, reports to the police, that his wife, named Krushnee, aged twelve years, left home, at 7 p.m., on the 17th instant, in a fit of temper, for having been slapped by him, and had not since returned home. She had gold and silver ornaments on her person, of the collective value of Rs. 36.

Fatal Accident on Board a Steamer.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Dhondee Bhau, a labourer, aged about sixteen years, residing at Candawady. The deceased who was employed on board the s. s. Knight Commander, now lying in the harbour, was, at about 9 a.m., yesterday, engaged with other coolies in unloading the steamer's cargo, which chiefly consisted of coal. At about 10-30 a.m., a block of coal, weighing about two maunds and-a-half, was placed on the head of the deceased, and as he was carrying it to the scales, he tripped and fell, and the coal struck him on the head, fracturing the skull on the left side. He died in about half-an-hour after the accident. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Seriously Assaulted.—Lalloo Khanooshankar, a Bania, aged about thirty years, dealer in dry leaves, residing at Bhuleshwar, accompenied a customer of his, at about 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, to his godown, situate at Khetwady 5th Lane. The customer was shown the leaves in the godown, but as he was not satisfied with them, the godown was locked up, and they both left. While on his way home Lalloo was attacked, and brutally beaten by some persons with sticks at Khetwady 4th Lane. Two persons were seen running away immediately after the assault. Lalloo was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that he had sustained a fracture of the skull and other severe injuries. After making inquiries the police have arrested two Banias, who are also dealers in leaves, and who are strongly suspected of having instigated the assault.

Theft at Vithalwadi.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Grenan placed Khaloo Khayoo and Panna Dayaji, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first with stealing a bale of muslin cloth, valued at Rs. 400, the property of Joota Jamal ; and the second with receiving the property knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, defended the second accused. On Monday last, the complainant, who is the owner of a cotton-press, left the bale in his shop, at Vithalwadi, and went out on some business leaving the bale in charge of his servants. During his absence, the first accused, who is employed as a labourer in another cotton press, stole the bale, and placing it in a cart, took it to the second accused, who had it placed in his shop. In the afternoon, when the complainant returned to his shop, he found the bale missing, and reported the matter to the police, who made enquiries, and arrested the accused, who made a confession of his crime, and told the police that he had pledged the bale with the other accused, who is a Marwaree money-lender. The police proceeded to the second accused's shop and recovered the bale. Mr. Nusserwanji, on behalf of the second accused, contended that there was no evidence to bring home the charge of guilty knowledge against his client, and he submitted that his client ought to be discharged. The Magistrate convicted the first accused, against whom several previous convictions were produced, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was discharged.

Lecture on Phonography.—A very interesting and instructive lecture on phonography was delivered in the Grant Road Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday evening last, by Mr. John Peters, Principal of the Bombay School of Shorthand, Byculla, to a very fair audience of ladies and gentlemen. The lecturer, in speaking of the rise and progress of phonography since its first publication by the inventor, Mr. Isaac Pitman of Bath, England, in the year 1837, remarked that no fewer than 2,775 application, for certificates, had been made during the month of December last, and of these Mr. Pitman had granted 2375 only, 400 having failed. It was also stated that phonography was rapidly spreading over the whole world, and it is a fact that 98 per cent. of shorthand clerks and 83 per cent. of reporters write Pitman's system only, while this year the astonishing rate of speed of 297 words per minute had been written, and the written matters correctly read again by a young gentleman in Leeds. These facts seem to be conclusive evidence that Pitman's phonetic shorthand is the best, and can be written at the highest rate of speed of any system of shorthand in the world. A bird's-eye view of the system was shown on a phonetic chart, which gave the audience a very clear insight into the principles of phonography, and left no doubt that the lecturer had a thorough knowledge of his subject. Some of the technicalities of the system were then explained, and the proper use of phonography and intersections expounded. The lecturer then went on to say that phonography had already been adapted to eleven different languages, and illustrated his remarks by writing on a black-board a few sentences of Spanish, French, Urdu, and Chinese in phonography, which was greatly appreciated by those present. The lecture was brought to a close with hints on getting up speed in shorthand and an enumeration of some of the advantages to be derived by ladies and gentlemen from a practical acquaintance with the art of phonography combined with typewriting, on the railway, in the counting-house, and in almost every situation in life.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS,

The following are the results of the Mud Sports, which were played yesterday afternoon :—

I.—TENT-PEGGING AND TILTING AT THE RING.

Horses.

Cashel .................................... 1
Steuart .................................... 2

Ponies.

Walker .................................... 1
Muirhead .................................... 2

II.—JUMPING COMPETITION.—Horses.

McCausland's Friendship .................. 1
Ferguson's Paddy .................. 2

III.—UNDA AND OVA RACE.—(Polo Balls.)

1st Heat.

John .................................... 1
Peile .................................... 2

2nd Heat.

Walker .................................... 1
Steuart .................................—...... 2

In the final heat Walker rode in first and Steuart second.

The sports were then put a stop to by rain.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury, by means of Council Bills, up to July 12, 1893 :—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Amount to be remitted during 1893-94 ...... | 18,700,000 |
| Remitted from April 1, 1893, to July 8. 1893, | 5,774,400 |
| Balance to be remitted from July 9. 1893. to 31st March, 1894 ........................ | 12,925,600 |

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

## HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

### A BUTLER'S ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON HIS MASTER'S DAUGHTER.

IMPERATRIX VS. DIAGO SEBASTIAN PEREIRA.

This was a reference from Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, disagreeing with the verdict of the jury in the above case, submitted it for the orders of the High Court. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared on behalf of the complainant ; and Mr. Wassoodev Jugonnath Kirtikar, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The charge against the accused, Diago Sebastian Pereira, of Kalyan, was that he attempted to poison the daughter of the complainant, Joseph D'Aguiar, of Kalyan. The accused was the butler of the complainant, and was in his service as such for a period of nearly two years. The attempt was made on the night of the 21st March last by mixing arsenic in soup and placing the dish before the daughter on the table to drink.

The Sessions Judge, in his reference to the High Court, said that the accused was charged with attempt to murder, under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, in that he put arsenic in a plate of soup, which he served, as butler, to Josephine Alice D'Aguiar, intending by so doing to cause her death. The jury had found the accused not guilty ; their verdict was practically unanimous, though he had recorded it in the form in which it was given. The Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict as being against the weight of evidence so completely that he considered it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. His reasons were as follows. The evidence was voluminous, but he did not think it necessary to describe it at length, because accused admitted that he put something into the girl's soup, and the Chemical Analyser's report showed that there was in the portion of it about one-third, sent for analysis, 5½ grains of arsenic, or more than enough to destroy human life. That narrowed the question to this—did what accused put into the soup includes arsenic? The facts that accused put something into the soup and that arsernic was found in it, seemed to raise a strong presumption that he put arsenic into it. In that court for the first time he had suggested rather than alleged that his master, Mr. D'Aguiar, put it into the bottle in order to make this charge against him. Mr. D'Aguiar had no motive for so doing whatever. That suggestion was unsupported in any way ; it was contrary to what was said by nearly every witness, and especially by the Assistant Surgeon, who was both impartial and trustworthy. Further, even upon what accused admitted alone, it was almost impossible to suggest any time at which Mr. D'Aguiar could have got the opportunity of tampering with the bottle. If that suggestion was dismissed, as out of the question, accused must have put the arsenic in the soup, and the only question remaining was whether he did so knowingly or in ignorance. His witness only proved that he bought Mahuro cake from her ; but that did not exclude his having got arsenic elsewhere. For the rest the question was entirely one of his conduct, and the Sessions Judge was of opinion that his conduct was proved to have been that of a guilty man. The Sessions Judge recapitulated the salient points of it in his charge to the jury. That conduct was established not only by the evidence of the witnesses, whom he saw throughout no reason whatever for disbelieving, but in great part by the accused's own statement to the committing magistrate, which he confirmed in that Court. The only point of doubt was, in his opinion, that of accused having unnecessarily made, what he put into the soup bitter. But he did not think that it was sufficient to turn the scale against what seemed to him the overwhelming evidence on the other side.

The Sessions Judge, in his charge to the jury, said, among other things, that the accused went to Bombay on the day in question, and returned at 7-30 p. m., and there was a delay in serving dinner, during which time he was seen to be pounding something in a mortar. When the soup was served, the girl tasted hers and cried out that it was bitter. The others laughed at her, but were convinced when Mrs. Dega tasted it and spat it out. It must be remarked that it was curious that accused, if, as the Public Prosecutor admitted arsenic was tasteless, should have mixed it with something bitter as a kind of danger signal. Accused when told to taste the soup, did so very gingerly, and as one would, who was afraid of poison. His master and mistress thought that something must have fallen into the soup, and sent two bottles of it to the doctor. To the doctor, accused said that he had wiped the soup-plate with the towel or napkin with which he had wiped the mortar in which he had been pounding drugs. His master and mistress accepted that or some similar explanation, and only sent for the bottles, as they might be useful for something else. Then, however, they noticed a suspicious sentiment which accused could not explain. It was to be remarked that it was now, if ever, that Mr. D'Aguiar must have put the arsenic in, and there did not seem to have been time for him to have done so. Next morning accused asked for pardon and after some hours said that he got the medicine for the girl for certain purposes. She indignantly denied that, and Mr. D'Aguiar was most naturally angry. The Jury would, he believed, think that this story was most unlikely. There was no reason why the girl should have made accused of all people her confident. It she had any trouble of the sort described, there was no reason for her not confiding in her adopted mother. It was not a thing she would be afraid of telling her about ; nor did she seem to be the sort of girl who would be afraid. That was the end of accuseds various statements, except that which he made before the Sessions Court, and he left the jury to consider their verdict:

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering the judgment of the court, said :—In this case it is clear that, on the 21st March last, accused went to Bombay and purchased something which he that night put into the soup served by him to witness No. 10 (the daughter of the complainent). The soup was not drunk, having an excessively bitter taste ; and witness No. 5 put about one-third of it into a bottle. That quantity of soup was subsequently found by the Chemical Analyser to contain among various ingredients 5½ grains of arsenic. Presumably, the full quantity of arsenic in the soup plate of witness No. 10 would thus have been over 15 grains. The jury were practically unanimous in their opinion that it was not satisfactorily established that accused put the arsenic into the soup, intending to kill witness No. 10. If he put it in at all, and knowingly, then his motive must have been to kill. But his whole conduct is inconsistent with such an object. The trivial disagreement with witness No. 10 seems wholly insufficient to account for such a murderous plan. The conduct of the accused after his return from Bombay seems to negative an intention to poison anyone. Instead of secretly putting a small fatal dose of arsenic, and that alone in the soup of witness No. 10, he without any attempt at secrecy pounded something in the mortar, and when the soup was sealed up in a bottle by witness No. 5, accused himself took the bottle to the doctor that night. If he knew that the bottle contained such a large quantity of arsenic, and this he must have known on the supposition of his guilt, it is almost incredible that he would not have broken the bottle and destroyed the traces of his crime. The Sessions Judge, in his charge and reference to this Court, mentioned two points : First, he says that there was no opportunity for arsenic to be inserted in the bottle. But this is not the case. The bottle could have been opened and re-sealed any time between the morning of the 22nd and evening of the 24th when it was handed over to the police ; secondly, as to the scrapings of the mortar.—No doubt, the Chemical Analyser detected arsenic in these ; but the identity of these with what the accused was pounding on the evening of the 21st March is not, in our opinion, sufficiently clearly established. Indeed, the whole evidence regarding the articles sent to the Chemical Analyser, for examination is unsatisfactory. The Chief Constable cannot explain how he received seven things from the doctor and sent eight to the Chemical Analyser. It appears that there were other reports from the Chemical Analyser in the case besides that which was filed as No. 15. It is impossible to indentify the articles D. E. F. G., referred to in the report No. 15, with the articles referred to by the witness. Of course, we are aware that there is no evidence whatever to show how the arsenic came to be there, where it was detected, and we do not attempt to conjecture any solution of the circumstances which must remain a mystery. But having regard to these facts, we are unable to say that the verdict of the jury was unreasonable. In whatever light the case is regarded, and whatever conjectures may be hazarded, there must be mystery. The prisoner therefore is entitled to be acquitted and discharged.

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended July 8, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week .......... | 85,000 | 1,02,000 | 4,000 | 1,91,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway .......... | 184 | 221 | 9 | 414 |
| For previous period of half-year.......... | 10,000 | 19,000 | 1,000 | 30,000 |
| Total for 1 week ... | 95,000 | 1,21,000 | 5,000 | 2,21,000 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | [illegible] | 1,10,933 | 12,350 | 2,12,903 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | [illegible] | 241 | 27 | 462 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 1,15,1[illegible] | [illegible] | 15,[illegible] | [illegible] |

Decrease for the week ............ Rs. 21,903
Do. to date ............ " 52,739

## EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

Yesterday morning, at half-past seven, Ahmed Ali Dadoo, upon whom capital sentence had been passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, at the last Criminal Sessions, for murdering Saleema, widow of Currimbux Elibux, was hanged at the Common Jail, Oomerkhadi. The scaffold, which was partly covered by a screen, was erected near the west entrance of the jail. The street by the side of Babula Tank was crowded by Hindus and Mahomedans, and a large detachment of European police officers and native sepoys were present to preserve order amongst the crowd. The prisoner had made an appeal to H. E. the Governor-in-Council for mercy on the ground of innocence, but his prayer was not granted. The convict did not, in the least degree, seem to be affected by the reply, and during the time of his incarceration he took his food regularly. A priest was called to administer spiritual consolation to the convict, but he refused to see him. He had caused several letters to be written to his relatives at Bagdad, but they were not replied to by them. On Tuesday evening, he took his food as usual, and did not show the least concern about his fate, but he did not seem to have slept well that night, for when he was aroused yesterday morning by the *daroga* of the jail, his eyes were red, and he looked very pale. Since the time of his confinement the convict had been much pulled down. A few minutes before half-past seven he was brought out of the condemned cell by the order of the Superintendent. He was dressed in the usual prison garb, and was quite conscious of what was going on. He was asked if he had any dying wishes to declare, or if he had to make a confession, but he replied that he had nothing to say, and emphatically pleaded his innocence, stating that he would not take the life of a woman for the sake of ornaments of trifling value. The convict was then taken to the scaffold, on seeing which, he began to tremble from head to foot. The warrant of execution was read over to him quickly, and he firmly ascended the platform and stood on the trap. He was once more asked if he had anything to say, when he denied the justice of the sentence, stating that he had nothing more to say. The rope was adjusted round his neck, the cap was drawn over his head, and in a few seconds the convict was dead. After an hour the rope was cut, and the body was ordered to be disposed of.

The crime for which Ahmed Ali was executed was perpetrated in the month of April last. The victim, Saleema, was a woman of immoral character, and she lived in a chawl, at Grant Road. On the night of the 14th of April the convict visited her and slept in her room. After midnight he got up, and cut Saleema's throat with a knife, and strangled her to death. A woman, who was sleeping outside the room heard Saleema breathing heavily and called out to her, but on receiving no reply she went to her room and through a hole in the door she saw Saleema lying on her bed, and the prisoner searching her boxes. She shut the door from outside and sent for the police, who immediately arrived on the scene, and arrested the prisoner, upon whose person were wrapped in a dhotur several ornaments, which Saleema was wearing the previous night. The prisoner murdered the woman in order to get possession of her ornaments, and for this capital punishment was passed upon him.

## THE INDIA OFFICE AND COUNCIL BILLS.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* says. Men here are getting tired of this state of tension between the India Office and India as a whole, for there is no mistake that in a matter that is by this time so well understood of the people, and what is more, affects their pockets, there is a striking unanimity all over the country. The position is felt to be insufferable, for the attempts at this end to unravel the tangled web seem of no avail, while at the other end the Secretary of State is content to sit still and ignore the legislation of 26th June for no reason except that about a score of bloated millionaires in England would rather the exchange between the two countries was kept well on the near side of 1s. 4d. The whole affair stands out as one of the most extraordinary in the history of this much governed country, and now that men know all about it they do not hesitate to speak their opinions freely. It would be impossible to repeat here all that is being said, but every other subject is dwarfed into insignificance beside it. It differs from all other subjects in which public feeling runs strong from time to time in Calcutta, for the reason that every man holds but the one opinion. The only diversion afforded is the meaningless prattle of Mr. Russell in the House in answering questions that are put about it.

It is nothing but fair to give the Financial Department credit for having successfully prevented from leakage the notification regarding the new loan. This is one of the things that they do better at Simla than in the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta. Up to the close of business on Thursday, nothing was apparently known in the bazaar ; there was an idea that the market was on the verge of it, but a 4 per cent. loan was what they looked for. In Bombay, however, it appears to have filtered through, for the particulars are said to have found their way into the market there some time in the afternoon ; in fact the first real news on the subject came from Bombay, and was received in Burra Bazaar after sunset. It is exactly forty years since the previous 3½ loan issued. The present generation are, therefore, quite at sea regarding it, and are careful about expressing an opinion, but doubtless in the coming week the novelty attaching to the rate of interest will be more freely discussed, likewise the prophets will discourse as to the rate at which it ought to go. Among the few remarks heard to-day on the subject is one to the effect that as an experimental loan, for so it must be viewed, it would have lent more of a zest had it been a terminable loan, say, for 20 years. Men here almost unanimously accept it as the thin end of the wedge towards the consolidation and writing down of the whole 95¾ crores of fours to the same rate of usufruct : the greatest interest, will therefore attach to its success or failure on 15th August.

Negociations between the Government and the exchange banks regarding the silver shut out of the mints are known to be progressing ; as late as to-day certain proposals, or modification of recent proposals, were said to have been put before the banks, but these could not be considered, as the matter is in the hands of the London offices of the various banks, who, it is believed, are acting collectively. So much has been written on this subject that there is little left to say, but it may be pointed out in reference to the statements that have been made about excessive silver imports of late, that the total exports of the metal to India from 1st January to 22nd June value £3,730,180, against £3,378,855 in the corresponding period in 1892. These figures are from the weekly circular of Messrs. Pixley and Abel, the well-known bullion brokers. This shows an excess of only about £350,000 in the 25 weeks, or £14,000 a week, which is certainly a most insignificant amount on which to attempt to build a theory of abnormally excessive imports.

A considerable amount of misunderstanding has also existed in reference to the actual loss that will be sustained by the shutting out of the silver belonging to the banks. An illustration will best explain the position —say on 31st May, a bank purchased £10,000 worth of six months' sight Credit bills at 1-2 13-16 ; it thus paid away Rs. 1,64,453. To replace in Calcutta the money so expended the branch wires to London to send him £10,000 worth of silver at 37 11-16d. per ounce ; after allowing interest on the money, the metal when minted gives an exchange of 1-2-17-32 and produces Rs. 1,65,161. The profit on the operation is therefore Rs. 708. That silver if refused minting, on being simply taken over by Government at invoice cost and paid for, say at 1-3¼, produces Rs. 1,52,380. The bank is thus landed into a loss of Rs. 12,073, instead of a profit of Rs. 708, on the solitary transaction of £10,000.

## GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th July 1893, on 25 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week .......... | 600 | 9,000 | 10 | 810 |
| Or per mile of Railway .......... | 24 | ...... | ... | 32 |
| For previous period of half-year ...... | 50 | 700 | ... | 80 |
| Total for 1 week ...... | 650 | 9,700 | 10 | 890 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year .......... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total to corresponding date do. | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effect to more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Thorndale, 1,970 tons, Captain R L Etherington, cleared yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The P and O Cos s s Gwalior, 1,648 tons, Captain F Speck, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, (27th June), via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

## VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 19.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D | Calder | 400 | Lockyer | Not fixed | | B & P S N Co |
| G | Seeadler | 1640 | Arthur | [illegible] | 10-8 | German Govt. |
| H | Huzara | 1370 | Blatt | Not fixed | | M Mackenzie |
| L | Brahmani | 523 | Budroo | Not fixed | | Shepherd & Co |
| M | Sabarmati | 523 | Adum | Not fixed | | Shprd & Co |
| M | Mahanadi | 517 | Ahmed | Not fixed | | Shepherd & Co |
| M | Valiant sp | 162 | Douglas | Calcutta | | H A Assam |
| N | Clan Gordon | 1357 | Rideway | Hamburgh | 25-7 | F Muir |
| P | Almora | 1676 | Ingram | Not fixed | 23-7 | M Mackenzie |

### VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton | Capt. | Destination. | Date | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Carthage | 2453 | DeHorne | London | 28-7 | P & O Co |
| 2 | Thorndale | 1970 | Harrington | Dunkirk | 19-7 | W&AGraham |
| 3 | R. Rubattino | 3044 | Merello | Genoa, &c. | 25-7 | F Branchi |
| 5 | Siam | 1588 | Weighel | Aden | 21-7 | P & O Co |
| 6 | Congo | 1892 | Rogers | Hull | 22-7 | F Muir &Co |
| 8 | Orion | 1780 | Orlando | China | 21-7 | A L S N Co |
| 10 | River Indus | 2255 | Scott | Hamburg | 21-7 | W&AGraham |
| 10 | Byculla | 1072 | Planmuir | Not fixed | | M Mackenzie |
| 14 | Avala | 2415 | Newel | Not fixed | | K Nixon &Co |
| 15 | Rohilla | 2174 | Nantes | China | 27-7 | P & O Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Gwalior, s | Speck | Hongkong, June 27. |
| | Naseri, s | Hughes | Jedda, July 8. |

### DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Karagola, s | Robertson | Karachi. |
| | Thorndale, s | Etherington. | Dunkirk. |

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Purulia, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c.
" Lawada, for Calcutta, &c.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| July. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Hochheimer, s | Allerholt | Hamburg, May 25. |
| | Nairung, s | Bullock | Bombay, June 27. |
| | Landaura, s | Magenis | Bombay, July 1. |

DEPARTURES.

July 14.—Steamers Kistna, Maharajah and Maori.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| July. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | Patna, s | Bombay. |
| 17 | Eridan, s | Pondicherry. |

DEPARTURE.

| July. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | Nawab, s | Bombay. |

## DAILY EXPORTS.—July 19.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall, s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 57 bales cotton, Robertson Bros and Co ; 28,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 500 cwts methy seed, and 100 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 24 cwts coir yarn, T Lawjee ; 335 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Pairaj ; 200 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee ; 22 bales wool, A Joosub ; 937 cwts linseed, Poonja Jairam ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For London.

Carthage, s—35 cwts deer horns, J M Rehimtoola ; 10 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 507 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Hamburg.

Clan Gordon, s—1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hull.

Congo, s—6,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,001 cwts barley, A Blascheck and Co ; 360 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Chandra s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.
Lawada s—105 bales cotton, M Sivbux.

## HIGH COURT.—July 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

570-91—Craigie, L and O—Narrondas Culliandas vs Davidas Hurivalubhdas, and others—B and M, C B and Co, C L and O, D and H, and E and G—Part heard.
503-92—Chawk W and S—Moolchand Sewlal vs Nowrojee. Nusserwanjee Thothee—Edgelow and G—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

567-92—Payne G and S—Hassunbhai Bandalibhai vs Heeralal Ramgopal—H S Dikshit.
137-93—In person—Hoosein Meya bin, Goolam Alli vs Kazee Ismail Porebundree and another—In person.
412-92—M N Saklatwalla—Ahmedbai Kikabhai vs Moola Ebrahim Shaik Abdoolabai and others—M H Khan.
542-92—K D Shroff—Damoder Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamji—Bhaishunker and K.
229-89—Payne G and S—Dhunjee Kesowjee vs Dhunbai alias Soondrabai—Wadia and G, and Little, S N and B.
6-92—Mirza H Khan—Hajee Hassam Lallbhai vs C A Turner.

Undefended New Long Causes.

148-93—Nanu and H—Hawabai vs Hajee Essa Hajee Aboo and others.
226-93—In person—Canjee Purbut and others vs N C Mecleod.
229-93—E Wilkin—Motilal Mancharam vs Patel Haribhai Hirachand.
285-93—In person—Tajbhai Allibhai vs Ibramjee Cassumjee.

Defended New Long Causes.

152-93—Bhaishunker and K—Lachminarayan Makumlal and another vs Jumnabai—Tyabjee and D.
186-93—Payne and G—Emil Spinner and another vs Heeralal Soonderlal—Dikshit and H.
191-93—Crawford B and Co—Vussomjee Jairam and another vs Bai Ashbai and another—Little, S, N and B, and In person.
203-93—Payne, G and S—Joseph Holzhey vs Albert Durst—Crawford B and Co.
208-93—Crawford B and Co—James Conwell vs Nensey Khairaz and another—Little, S N and B.
214-93—D Bazonjee—Cursondas Dharsey vs Motibai and others—Edgelow and G.
215-93—Chalk W and S—Khunderao Ramchandra vs Vinayek Dinanath and others—Pestonji R and K.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Starling.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

19-93—J C Cama—Sookunbai vs Kooverbai and others—Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

240-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bhowanidass Hamandas and others vs Hajee Noor Mahomed Aboo Taleb and others—Bicknell M and M and B and M—Part heard.
57-93—Brown and M—John Morton Driwan and others vs Narandas Toolsidas and others—Payne G and S.
302-92—Chalk W and S—Purshotum Narayandas vs Moreshwar Narayen and another—H S Dikshit.
440-92—H S Dikshit—Anundrao Narayen and another vs Purshotum Narayen and others—Chalk W and S.
624-92—In person—a pauper—Rozai Manuel de Souza vs Ragoonath Babajee and others—V M Pukwasa.
236-92—Chalk, W and S—Anundrao Vithal Varadi vs Boodra Mala and others—Janardhan and A and Payne G and S.
548-92—Furdoonjee P Pavri for pauper—Abdool Reman vahid Ahmed Juwa vs Dayabhai Purmanand—Thakurdas D and C.
614-92—Tyabji D and C—Shavaksha Dhunjeebhoy vs H Arbuthnot Acworth—Crawford B and Co.
621-92—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Manockjee Dadachanjee vs Keshow Purshotum and another—Khunderao and M.
595-92—K D Shroff for a pauper—Kassibai vs Sitaram Ragho-ba Moray and another—J C Cama—In person.
427-93—Tyabjee and D—Ranchordas Nathoobhai and another vs Ranchordas Tribhowandas and others—Shamrao and P, K J Mantri and Bhaishunker and K.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—July 15.

Pearse, Lt-Col Bo, R A, off leave, from Ahmednaggar.

July 18.

Searle, Lt, 36th Bengal Sikhs, on leave, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES—July 17.

Chatterton, Lt, Bengal 1st Sikhs, of leave, to Dehra Ghazikhan.

July 18.

Crawford, Lt, Bengal, 8th M Battn, to rejoin to Dehra Dun.
Purvis, Lt, Bo 3rd Cavy, to rejoin to Deesa,

July 19.

Reilley, Major, Bo, Comt, on duty, to Deolalee.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th July.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. The Range at Colaba will be available on Saturday afternoon next, from 4 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th July.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 18th instant and posted as follows :—
No. 316 Gunner A. W. Hosburn, No. 3 Sub-division No. 1 Company.
No. 317 Gunner W B Lord, No. 2 Sub-division No. 2 Company.

2. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Friday, 21st inst., 6-30 p. m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Friday, 21st instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

3. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next, the 22nd instant. Class can be fired.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

## GENERAL ORDERS

### BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The undermentioned officers have passed an examination in the practical part of subject (b) under section IX, paragraph 15, Queen's Regulations, and are qualified for promotion to the rank of Major :—Capts E C Bethune, 4th Dragoon Guards, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl for instruction ; W E Fairholme, Royal Artillery ; A W G L Cole, Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; and W E Lascelles, Rifle Brigade.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt A W Martyn, 1st Battn, R W K Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the regimental depot for duty.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieuts G A Smyth, Royal Artillery ; J H M Davie, and E F Annand, Royal Scots ; R J T Stewart, J C P Craster and E N Heale, Northumberland Fusirs ; H F Darell, G H Morris, B A T Kerr-Pearse and the Hon C F H Napier, Rifle Brigade ; and A H Turing, Royal Fusiliers.

Capt J A Campbell, Bedfordshire Regt, is granted four months' leave on private affairs in England.

The leave to England on private affairs granted to Major C G Brind, 2nd Battalion Border Regt is extended by twenty-eight days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England.

1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut J H Gwynne, for six months, on private affairs.

1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders—Lieut and Acting Paymaster C A Walker-Leigh, for six months, on medical certificate.

## PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Lieut-Col H M M Wood, Divl Judge, Jullundur, has obtained special leave of absence out of India for six months.

The services of the Hon Mr W Mackworth Young, CS, First Finl Comnr, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce.

Lieut F P Young, Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

The Rev F J Montgomery, Chaplain of Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Lieut-Col D E Gouldsbury, Cantt Magte, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days.

Lieut C W O'Bryen, 27th Pun Infy, is appointed to officiate as Cantt Magte of Jullundur, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieut-Col D E Gouldsbury proceeding on leave.

The Hon the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Col Sir B P Bromhead, Bart, C B, I S C, to be Govr of the Aitchison College, Lahore, from 10th Apl 1893, vice Lieut-Genl S Black, C S I, deceased.

Mr Sydney Smith, Dist Supdt of Police, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave for two monthe and twenty-eight days.

Mr T W Temple, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Lahore, during the absence on leave of Mr. Sydney Smith or until further orders.

Mr W F Bean, Dist Supdt of Police, Ludhiana, has obtained privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

Mr H L Williams, Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, Phillour, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Ludhiana, during the absence on leave of Mr W F Bean or until further orders.

Mr S C Holbrow, Dist Supdt of Police, Gujrat, has obtained privilege leave for three months.

Mr L L Tomkins, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Gujrat, during the absence on leave of Mr Holbrow or until further orders.

### HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

Mr C H Haldane, Extra Assist Conservator of Forests, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr L K Martin, an Extra Assist Conservator of Forests in Berar, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The Resident is pleased to invest Lieut R P Horsbrugh, Assist Commr, Buldana, with full revenue powers of an Assist Commr in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The Resident is pleased to declare that the Court of Lieut W Haig, Assist Commr in the Wun District, shall be that of an Assist Commr of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Military Department.

The following General Orders are issued by the Resident :—

The following Station Order is confirmed :—Appointing Lieut A R Saunders, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Dunlop.

Capt F V Whittall, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, at Bolarum, is granted sixty days' privilege leave of absence from the 29th July.

The following Station Order is confirmed as a temporary measure :—Appointing Lieut F F Major of the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Station Staff Officer, temporarily, vice Lieut R G Ouseley, R A, proceeding on leave.

The following appointments notified in Regimental Orders, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are sanctioned as a temporary measure :—Capt T H Plumer, Wing Comdr, to officiate as Second in Command, vice Lieut Hardy, relieved ; and Lieut T H Hardy, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Capt T H Plumer.

The following officiating appointments notified in Regimental Orders, are temporarily confirmed :—6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—Capt A Ayde, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comndt, vice Lieut-Col J N S Kirkwood, on furlough to Europe ; Capt D W Purdon, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Ayde ; Lieut G S Frazer, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Purdon ; Lieut C C Renton, Offg Qr-Mr, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his duties as Wing Officer, vice Frazer ; and Lieut D R Adye, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr-Mr in addition to his duties as Wing Officer, vice Renton.

The following acting appointment notified in Regimental Order, is confirmed as a temporary measure :—4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—Lieut A J R Glasfurd to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut T M Kirkwood, officiating as Wing Commander.

2nd Lancers—Lieut H A Lane, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut Saunders, relieved.

The undermentioned individual belonging to the Hyderabad Contingent, who claims his discharge after the prescribed period of service, will be transferred to the pension establishment, from the 19th July 1893 :—3rd Infantry—Sepoy Durjan.

Hyderabad Contingent.

2nd Lancers—Lieut H H Dunlop, I S C, Sqdn officer and Offg Adjt, to be Adjt, vice Lieut T D Leslie, I S C, placed on temporary half-pay.

3rd Infantry—Lieut S O M Orr, R I Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bengal Presidency, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

## THE WEATHER.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. "Gwalior," which arrived here yesterday from Hong Kong, under the command of Captain F. Speck, experienced moderate monsoon off Galle, and then fresh monsoon, N. W. breeze and heavy S. W Swell to Bombay.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. | Byculla. Cts. | Espl'de. In. | Espl'de. Cts. | Fort. In. | Fort. Cts. | Colaba. In. | Colaba. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered..... | 46 | 26 | 40 | 37 | 40 | 36 | 38 | 82 |
| Wednesday, July 19 ..... | 0 | 57 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 26 |
| Total .. | 46 | 63 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 8 |
| Total fall to 19th July to 1892 ........ | 33 | 89 | 26 | 92 | 27 | 87 | 28 | 0 |
| Total fall to 19th July to 1891 ........ | 44 | 55 | 31 | 78 | 33 | 64 | 30 | 33 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

### ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 15th July, 1893 :—

| | In. | ct. | | In. | ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bandora ............ | 43 | 39 | Baroda ............ | 29 | 63 |
| Panjoo ............ | 41 | 53 | Mehmadabad......... | 27 | 10 |
| Vaiturana ............ | 33 | 66 | Ahmedabad ......... | 24 | 83 |
| Palghur ............ | 38 | 74 | Viramgam ......... | 11 | 86 |
| Gholwad ............ | 43 | 27 | Wadhwan ......... | 7 | 43 |
| Daman ............ | 49 | 33 | Dabhoi ......... | 29 | 88 |
| Bulsar ............ | 39 | 23 | Sevalia ......... | 31 | 0 |
| Nausari ............ | 31 | 27 | Godhra ......... | 24 | 20 |
| Surat ............ | 35 | 5 | Kharaghora......... | 13 | 74 |
| Kim ............ | 33 | 26 | Limkhera ......... | 24 | 86 |
| Broach ............ | 40 | 57 | Dohad ......... | 20 | 54 |

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF JULY, 1893.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased rapidly at Jeypur and Delhi, and briskly at Jacobabad and Ajmere, but elsewhere it has changed by moderate or small amounts. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south easterly to north easterly at Dethi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jacobabad and Mangalore, and south westerly to north westerly in all other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa and Bombay. This morning, the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bhuj, 22 at Rajkot and Neemuch, 16 at Indore, and 14 at Allahabad. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 9° cooler than the mean of the season at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Ajmere and Bhuj, and 4° to 6° hotter at Akola, Amraoti, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. The minimum temperature is 6° below the normal at Bhuj, but elsewhere the variations are within 4° in either direction. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Heavy rain has fallen at Ajmere (2·55" and Bhuj 2·33", over an inch at Jeypore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Allahabad and Karwar, about an inch at Cawnpore and Mangalore, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Veravel, Neemuch, Indore, Jubalpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpore, Amraoti, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam. Abnormals indicate two depressions, one at and in the neighbourhood of Ajmere and the other to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay. The weather in Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India is influenced by the first depression, and moderately heavy rain is to be expected there. The second depression affects the weather in the Madras Presidency lying to the south of Latitude 15°, and conditions are favourable for rain. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is ⅔rds its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is 4-5ths its average strength. To the north of Bombay, as far as Deesa, it is moderately steeper than usual. The meterological conditions hence promise rain in all districts except at a few island stations in the Bombay Presidency. The weather is inclined to become unsettled over nearly the whole country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 19.

The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in parts North-West of India, and briskly to moderately in parts North-east of India, elsewhere the changes are small. Irregularly depression over north-west of India is consequently intensified, but otherwise the conditions are little changed. Winds blow from normal monsoon directions, and are strong in Western and Central India. Rain has continued to fall very generally, and in Guzerat very heavily. The following are the principal amounts,—mount Abu over nine inches, Hazaribagh over four inches, Ajmere Sambhal and Bhuj, over two inches and Akyab, Moulmain, Rangoon, Balasore, Sialkote, Mussoorie, Multan, Lucknow, Karwar, Bikaneer, Jeypore, Deesa and Madura over one inch. The temperature remains low in most provinces but has fallen briskly in the Punjab.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

REUTER'S financial telegram of yesterday evening reports the English and French Funds unchanged, at 98⅝ for Consols; and 97¼ for Rentes; but Paris Exchange in London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·18. The price of Bar Silver in London receded ⅛d. per oz., say to 33¼; and, in New York, the metal was a cent cheaper, at 72 cents per oz.; demand Exchange in London having further advanced half-a-cent to 4·85 dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged in London, at £69¼. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3½d.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 9-16d. per lb.; but other ready Cotton was unchanged in value; and American Arrivals were unaltered in all positions. The market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm. "Fine" Broach at Havre was a franc higher, at fcs. 53.

In New York, 8 3-16 cents per lb. was still the value of ready Mid-Uplands; but September Futures were 9 points lower; at 8·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for the present season, and those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

| | 1893. | 1892. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts | 1,000 | 3,500 | 2,300 |
| Three days' do. | 4,000 | 6,700 | 4,700 |
| Since 1st Sept., 1892 | 4,965,000 | 7,034,600 | 6,877,400 |

Here, Cotton has been steady in tone to-day at previous quotations, and a moderate business has been done in both directions. Exporters have bought 650 bales, consisting of 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 193-207; 100 Wadwan, at Rs. 197; and 50 Oomras, at 207; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales, made up of 300 Barsee, at Rs. 199½; 200 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 177; and 100 each of Dhulia at Rs. 164¼; Pachora, at Rs. 175; Dharwar, at Rs. 195¼; Broach, at Rs. 215; and Khangaum, at Rs. 188 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS, on the other hand, remain very quiet, with only a small export business passing; but quotations, in both markets, are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,355 | bales. |
| Wheat | 3,078 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,206 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 11,004 | „ |
| Poppyseed | 2,498 | „ |
| Castorseed | 3,867 | „ |
| Rice | 25,725 | „ |

FREIGHTS are very quiet at nominally previous rates; but these lack the test of actual business, no fresh transactions of any importance having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE was quiet again at opening this morning, at 1s. 3⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, without, however, any transactions being reported at this rate, which was available throughout the day. For three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 3 13-16d. for delivery this year, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for next year, at which we have heard of a few Merchants Bills being placed; but the business passing remains very limited. We quote as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | ...1s. 3 21-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | ...1s. 3 5-8d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight | ..1s. 3 23-32d. | „ |
| Credits do. | ...1s. 3 13-16d. | „ |
| Francs do. | ...1·66 | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained firm throughout the day, at 107⅛ for Fours for cash, to which level the rate for the next settlement also advanced; but towards the close some further improvement took place, and the price for Money left off at 107 5-16.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip continues its downward movement, and we have to report a further decline of Rs. 50 in Sholapore Mill Share; of Rs. 30 in Central India; of Rs. 25 in Brittania; of Rs. 20 each in David, Hindustan, Jevraz Balloo, and Oriental; of Rs. 15 each in Alliance, Khandeish, and Khatao Mucconji; of Rs. 10 each, in Connaught, Framji Petit, and James Greaves; of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay; and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian. On the other hand, New Great Eastern have advanced Rs. 45; Maneckji Petit, Rs. 15; and Luckmidas, Rs. 5. Press and Miscelaneous shares are unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are now quoted at 1,130 per share.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome, Loanda, right.
Telegraphic communication with Brazil via Galveston now open for messages in plain language only.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th July, 1893.

(Difference in longtitude allowed for)

| Via. | Latest Date. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours. | Minutes. |
| Turkey | 18 | 7 | 38 p.m. | 14 | 10 |
| Teheran | 19 | 2 | 4 p.m. | 1 | 5 |
| Suez | 19 | 2 | 50 p.m. | ... | 9 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 19th July, 1893.

| — | Maximum Time. | | Minimum. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta | 1 | 19 | ... | 2 |
| „ Kurrachee | — | 21 | ... | 1 |
| „ Madras | 1 | 15 | ... | 1 |

## I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending July 8, 1893.)

| DESCRIPTION. | 1893. | 1892. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open | 752 | 752 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, Parcels, &c. | 38,834 | 39,183 | .. | 349 | ... | 349 |
| Goods | 33,686 | 48,607 | ... | 14,921 | .. | 14,921 |
| Other earnings | 2,812 | 5,497 | ... | 2,685 | ... | 2,685 |
| Weekly total. | 75,332 | 93,287 | .. | 17,955 | ... | .. |
| Aggregate | 75,332 | 93,287 | ... | ... | .. | 17,955 |

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended July 8, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,14,000 | 1,95,000 | 4,000 | 3,13,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 68 | 117 | 2 | 187 |
| For previous period of half-year | 16,000 | 40,000 | 1,000 | 57,000 |
| Total for 1 week | 1,30,000 | 2,35,000 | 5,000 | 3,70,000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year. | 1,02,752 | 3,00,197 | 5,854 | 4,08,803 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 61 | 179 | 4 | 244 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 1,32,109 | 3,85,968 | 7,527 | 5,25,604 |

Decrease for the week.......... Rs. 95,803
Ditto to Date.......... „ 1,55,604

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 80·9 |

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·8 |
| 10 a.m. | 82·8 |
| 2 p.m. | 81·5 |
| 4 p.m. | 78·5 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HENDERSON—July 11, at the Acacias, Simla, the wife of J J Henderson, Esq, of a son.
GREEN—June 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Sergt-Instructor J Green, E B S Railway Volunteers, Rajbari, of a daughter.
McDONELL—July 6, at Nundungatchy, Rajshahye, the wife of W F McDonell, of a daughter.
RICE—June 22, at Fort Munro, the wife of Lieutenant H A Rice, 1st Sikhs, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

McDONELL—July 15, at Calcutta, Mary (May) Caroline wife of W F McDonell, of Nundungatchy Factory, Rajshahye.
NELSON—June 13, at Kendal, Upper Burma, from Malarial fever, contracted in the Chin Hills, Hamilton Nelson, Esq, Burma Police.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1893.

THE fifty-first report of the Bank of Bombay gives a highly satisfactory statement of the result of the business done during the first half of the present year. The transactions of the six months ending on the 30th June gave a net profit of over ten lakhs, which with the balance carried over from the previous half-year makes close upon eleven lakhs and a-half at the disposal of the directors. It is the more remarkable that such a handsome profit should have been secured on the half-year's transactions, seeing that as the report mentions trade was dull during the first three months, and rates of interest and discount were very low. In the second quarter, indeed, trade became more active, and the Secretary of State's firmness in holding out for a minimum rate for Council Bills—in striking contrast with his action since the rupee rate was fixed by a legislative act at sixteen pence—increased the demand for money, and higher interest was obtainable. The Banks resources did not lie idle, and the average rate, though moderate, yielded a gratifying total of ten lakhs profit. It has been decided to declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which with income-tax will take five lakhs; to place three lakhs and a-half to the credit of the reserve fund, which will now amount to forty-one lakhs; allocate half-a-lakh to the pension fund and for bonus to the employés, some two lakhs and a-half being carried forward to the next half-year. The eleven lakhs and a-half of available profits amount to 23 per cent. on the capital of the Bank—one crore paid-up. Some murmurs have been heard that a dividend of at least twelve per cent. has not been declared instead of carrying forward so large a sum to the reserve fund, which with the addition now made to it amounts to forty-one per cent. on the capital. The net earnings of the half-year—Rs. 10,04,353—give 20 per cent. on the capital, and there is a certain plausibility in the representation that a larger dividend than 10 per cent. might be declared, the more especially as in former years the 10 per cent. limit was not usually observed, 10½ per cent. having been distributed in 1888 and in 1889, and 11½ per cent. in 1890. But since the latter year the directors have acted on the principle that it is a greater advantage to the shareholders to have a fixed dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, than a fluctuating rate of interest which if it might at times exceed ten per cent. would possibly in other years fall below it. Every shareholder is now satisfied that the next half-year will yield a second dividend equal to that which has just been received, for the considerable balance carried over leaves only two and a-half lakhs to be earned to secure the 10 per cent.

The strengthening of the reserve fund is a similar and equally necessary guarantee against the vicissitudes of the future. With a reserve fund of forty-one crores the Bank will hold a very strong position in the face of adverse fortune, if it should threaten. It is not to be supposed that in these times even a great war would reduce any Bank—and least of all a Bank with a reserve nearly equal to a moiety of its capital—to the plight in which the Bank of England found itself during the struggle with revolutionary France, when there was such a run for gold, that to stave off the closing of the doors, all demands were paid in six-pences! That device not succeeding, the Government of the day issued an Order in Council to suspend cash payments, and for twenty-four years the Bank of England was unable to resume payments in gold—or even in six-pences—all its obligations being discharged in inconvertible paper. Wars do not now last so long, and the evil they do is not so irreparable; but the possibility that periods of depression may come cannot be prudently left out of view when the opportunity presents itself for making provision against the unforeseen. It is incumbent on financial institutions, which like the Presidency Banks are the support and mainstay of many important interests, that they shall place themselves so far as may be in a position to weather any storm, so that they can inspire confidence when it is most needed. From the more limited point of view of the average shareholder it can be shown that it is not at all to his detriment that the dividends are as far as possible made independent of the accident of a bad season, or other contingency which no foresight can guard against. The speculator who buys for a rise when an exceptional dividend is expected, and sells out when he is disappointed, or has obtained the momentary gain which he alone cares for, is of course not likely to be convinced by any reasoning that a dividend which might have been at the rate of 23 per cent. should be restricted to less than half that amount. He would let the future take care of itself. But it is precisely because the future should not be left altogether to chance that the voice of the speculator is refused a hearing when matters of the kind come to be considered. The Bank of Bombay which has made large profits in a bad season has been equally fortunate in having made no losses. The absence of loss during the half-year is especially to be noted, for the great fluctuation in the price of cotton seriously disturbed credit, and occasioned heavy losses in the bazaar. But no bad debts have been incurred in any of the recent years, in which the portentous fall of exchange has so often baffled all calculations.

This is a further testimony to the fact that the affairs of the Bank have been administered with equal ability and prudence by Mr. J. H. Sleigh and his coadjutors. It is not to their discredit that while all three of the Presidency Banks have done well, the Bank of Bombay has done best. The Bank of Bengal has a larger sphere in which to operate, and a capital of two crores—double that of the Bombay Presidency Bank. In the half-year ending the 30th June the profits—including Rs. 1,80,486 brought over from the previous half-year, amounted to the fine total of close upon eighteen lakhs equal to 18 per cent. on the capital. To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. ten lakhs were required; three lakhs were transferred to the reserve fund, seventy-five thousand rupees to the pensions and gratuities, and over four lakhs were carried over to the next half-year. The reserve fund of the Bank of Bengal is fifty-two lakhs—twenty-six per cent. on the capital. The Bank of Madras with a capital of half-a-crore, made a profit of four lakhs, which with seventy thousand rupees brought forward gave sixteen per cent. on capital. This Bank also paid a dividend of 10 per cent., for which two and a-half lakhs were required. A little over a lakh and a-half was carried forward. The reserve fund was not increased, it stands at fourteen lakhs—twenty-eight per cent. on capital. Thus it can be seen that the earnings and the reserve fund of the Bombay Presidency Bank are considerably larger in proportion to capital than the earnings and reserves of the sister Banks, though they are also prospering, and paying what are in these days remarkably good dividends. The actual earnings of the half-year by the three Banks were sufficient to have enabled the Bengal to pay, on its capital of two crores, interest, at the rate of 16 per cent.; the Bank of Bombay to pay 20 per cent. on its capital of one crore, and the Bank of Madras on its capital of half-a-crore, 13 per cent. It is an appropriate question under present circumstances to ask whether there is any reason to anticipate that these earnings will continue. The answer is that there is every reason to hope for further development. When the present dull season comes to a close and the jute, indigo, and tea of Bengal come down to Calcutta for export, the depression which now prevails will undergo a marked change for the better. The monsoon, which is unusually favourable, promises large crops throughout the country; and wheat, cotton, and seeds will come in large volume to Bombay for export. The result of the drought in Europe will create a large demand for Indian wheat, which will be abundant. There is every reason to anticipate an export trade exceeding that of recent years, and the financing of it will find abundance of employment for all available capital. It is greatly to be wished that a forecast equally favourable could be made with the same confidence in regard to the Eastern trade. The directors of the Bombay Bank, while cautiously observing that time will be required to prove the wisdom or otherwise of the action of the Government in closing the Mints against the private coinage of silver, in preparation for a gold standard, express their belief that the present disturbance of trade is only temporary, and that business will gradually improve and settle down to the new conditions of currency and exchange. That opinion is now beginning to be generally entertained and even in regard to the yarn and opium export trade, there is a disposition to take a more hopeful view of the prospect of a revival before the year closes. But it is very doubtful whether any appreciable recovery can be hoped for in that direction until the United States Congress decides the fate of the Sherman Act in August or September. Until the element of doubt as to the future level of silver is eliminated, no stability can be looked for in the exchange of countries which are dependent on the market value of silver.

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THE statement of the French Foreign Minister in the Chamber of Deputies leaves matters very much as they were, only rather more confused. France is resolved to enforce her rights, but not in a manner which would encroach on Siamese independence. Besides, French patience is nearly exhausted, and if Siam does not make reparation the necessary measures will be taken to compel her to do so. Once the sword is drawn, we are free to infer the desire of the French not to "encroach" will be at an end, and what will be will be. The same correspondent who on the 16th inst. telegraphed from Bangkok that the French war vessels were hastening to reinforce the Admiral's escort, and that matters were very serious indeed, telegraphed the next day that thanks to the good offices of the British Minister who counselled the Siamese to consider their weakness and make the necessary reparation things had taken a favourable turn and that a peaceful solution was quite on the cards. M. Develle may have purposely spoken of French patience being "nearly" exhausted to leave it to be understood that if the *amende honorable* be made for the firing on the gunboats and the scuttling of a merchant steamer, there will be no further display of force. The Bangkok correspondent states that the terms insisted upon are the acknowledgment of the French claims to the Mekong frontier, and the payment of a considerable sum in compensation for the recent acts of hostility. While waiting for some clearer light on this question, general attention will be directed to the statement of M. Develle that Lord Rosebery and Lord Dufferin have "frankly declared" that Great Britain will not interfere to hinder France 'protecting' her frontier." This is, course, an impossible phrase; as a matter of course, no Power would interfere to prevent another from protecting her frontiers. What is doubtless meant is that the British Government have again declared that they will not interfere in the dispute between France and Siam respecting the left bank of the Mekong. Some weeks since Sir Edward Grey stated in the House of Commons that Lord Rosebery had made that declaration. Lord Rosebery subsequently took occasion to state in the House of Lords that he did not even know what were the claims France was pressing upon the Siamese; he added that the Siamese themselves did not know either. He disclaimed any intention to make a communication about a matter, about which he had less information than his questioner, Lord Lamington, who had visited Siam and could speak on such subjects as an expert. It is sufficiently evident that the British Government has no intention of intervening in what is after all a frontier question, in which we have only a remote and speculative interest. The Siamese question was discussed at considerable length three years ago between Lord Salisbury and M. Waddington, at the time when sundry Siamese mandarins interfering in Shan States, which we claimed as belonging of right to Burma, were bundled out by officers of the Indian Government. The desirability of ascertaining the true limits of the Siamese Kingdom, which were once as elastic as a Gladstone bag then became apparent, and there were many *pour parlers* which led to an understanding. That it was expedient to come to an understanding on the subject was evident when the French Foreign Office suggested that the simplest plan would be for the British Government to do as they pleased in the territory west of a line drawn from north to south through Siam, while the French should do the same east of that line. If we are not greatly mistaken the understanding substituted for this trenchant project was that the French should rectify their Annamese borders as we had rectified our Burmese. This we fancy is the operation which we are now witnessing. The particular reason why the French desire to occupy the middle bend of the Mekong is that the region east of it interposes between French Cochin-China on the south and Annam and Tonquin on the north-east and north. The intervening country is mostly forest, and sparsely-inhabited by wild tribes who have never been under any settled administration. The great bend of the Mekong westward further to the north would advance the French frontier eastward to a point some seven hundred miles due north of Bangkok. The reach of the river—the lower course of which passes though French Cambodia and bears that name—the left bank being claimed for Annam, is from six hundred to eight hundred miles long. It has never been thoroughly explored, and there are some doubts whether it can be made navigable, cataracts and shallows alternating in some parts. It is very likely to prove as unprofitable to the French, if they succeed in securing it, as the Red River has done, the acquisition of which led to the war with the Black Flags, and the employment of 40,000 men in a costly and inglorious campaign.

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DACOITIES which formed so prominent a feature in the annals of the Central Provinces a few years back, seem almost to have entirely disappeared, and the new report of the Police administration has very little to say of them. True, the number last year of so-called dacoities had slightly risen, there being twenty-seven in 1892 as compared with twenty-five in 1891; but it is doubtful if three of these were dacoities at all. Saugor and Bilaspur are the only districts in which dacoities are said to have been committed by professionals, and in both of them the number of offences had decreased. The dacoities distributed over other districts, therefore, were but insignificant. In Saugor itself the cases diminished, and this fact is attributed to the effective measures taken for the protection of the frontiers of the district by the Chief Commissioner, and the sustained efforts of Mr. Hankin and his successor Mr. Naylor, to prevent the dacoits who infest the surrounding Native States from raiding into British territory. While the annals of former years narrate the capture of Tantia Bhil, those of the last twelve months are embellished with an account of the capture and execution of the notorious Kuch Singh, and since the close of the year that not less notorious Himmut Singh and his band of followers, have been accounted for in what is described as a brilliant hand-to-hand encounter in which the police were led by Mr. Naylor, the District Superintendent, in person. Another gang, headed by the well known Patia Nai, which continually threatened the borders of the Central Provinces, has been broken up, and Patia and his brothers as well as some of his followers, have been taken. Though the results have been eminently satisfactory, it is admitted that all the work to be done is not yet accomplished. The bands of the two Maharaj Singhs, now believed to be on the frontiers of the Lullitpur district, of the North-West Provinces, have still to be accounted for. Damoh district was infested with dacoits, but the police have been so vigilant that the dacoits had no chance, and but for one of them having made a bullet-hole in the head-constable during an encounter there would have been very little that is remarkable to report. Mr. Naylor succeeded in the Katri Bilaspur railway line in arresting two large bands of dacoits who had threatened to become formidable by the daring with which their exploits were attended. The effect of these captures has been to demoralise other badly-inclined bands. A serious case is reported from Betul, in which the police failed to track the culprits. A band of seven or eight men attacked a rich Marwari, and robbed him of between four and five thousand rupees. In the current year two heavy dacoities are reported to have been committed, and matters assumed so serious an aspect, that special means to arrest their further progress had to be taken. Inspector Mahomed Paki who had shown special aptitude for the work, succeeded in following up, and arresting the band implicated in both cases. The Inspector-General of Police, in the Central Provinces, believes that but for the instances he indicates, we shall hear of no further dacoities for some time to come on the part of gangs across the borders in Native States.

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WE hear that Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, has obtained three months' privilege leave from the 1st of August next, and in all probability Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate will act for him, during his absence on leave.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naseri, which arrived here yesterday, under the command of Captain Thomas Hughes, from Jeddah, *via* Aden, with 673 pilgrims, on board, had four cases of small-pox. The Health Officer of the Port visited the vessel on her arrival, and ordered the patients to be removed to the Mahaluxmee Infectious Hospital for treatment. The pilgrims were vaccinated on board and their persons and clothes being washed before they were permitted to disembark. The ship was ordered to be thoroughly disinfected. During the voyage there were twenty-two deaths from all causes.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week unded 8th July was 197, against 213 and 202 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 4. There were 2 deaths from cholera, against 6 and 9 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 74 and 15 respectively, against 68 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·0 per mille per annum, against 20·1, the mean of the last five years.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, the day before the mail left, Mr. Justice Wright and a common jury had before them the case of Sexton *vs.* Hayes and wife. The plaintiff sought to recover damages against the defendants for alleged libels published in the *Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News*. The defendants denied the libel, and, in the alternative, pleaded that it was fair comment on a matter of public interest. The plaintiff is a horse-tamer, known professionally as Leon. In 1892 he obtained an engagement to perform at the Royal Aquarium. The articles of which he complained were criticisms of these performances which, he stated, alleged that he was deceiving the public, and that his exhibitions were discreditable and fraudulent. The jury found for the plaintiffs, and assessed the damages at £250.

M. FREDERICK FEBVRE, the vice-doyen of the Comedie Francaise, has written numberless stories and articles in the Paris papers, and hopes to bring out later a volume of reminiscences. Chevallier of of the Legion d'Honneur, he is a welcome guest in most Parisian salons, and among his most cherished treasures is a cane given to him by the Prince of Wales as a memento of his Royal Highness's affection and esteem.

M. MARIUS FONTANE, one of the ex-administrators of the Panama Canal Company, is a writer of no mean talent, and a historian of considerable reputation. He is the owner of a villa on the outskirts of the Fontainebleau forest, completely hidden from view by thick woods, and two miles away from the nearest village. There, far from the noise of towns, he devotes himself to literary work, and tries to forget his recent misfortunes.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE VICTORIA COURT-MARTIAL.

### FURTHER EVIDENCE.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Lord Gillford, the Flag-Lieutenant of the Victoria, and Staff Commander T. H. Smith, confirmed before the court-martial, yesterday, the statements made by Captain the Hon. Maurice Bourke, and added that Admiral Tryon, after the collision, admitted that it was entirely his own fault.

## SERIOUS DEPRESSION ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

There is a serious depression on the London Stock Exchange to-day owing to a collapse in American Securities.

## THE FRENCH POLICY IN SIAM.

PARIS, JULY 18.

M. Develle, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, said that France was resolved to enforce her rights, but would in nowise encroach upon the independence of Siam.

He added that the patience of the French Government was nearly exhausted, and that failing reparation from Siam they would take the necessary measures.

## THE ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Lord Rosebery and the Marquis of Dufferin had, M. Develle said, frankly declared that Great Britain would not hinder France in protecting her frontiers.

## FRENCH ULTIMATUM TO SIAM.

JULY 19.

France has sent an ultimatum to Siam demanding the retrocession of Battambang and Angkor to Cambodia, an indemnity for the victims of the Khong massacre, the immediate appointment of a frontier commission, and the cession of the left bank of the Mekong River from the Chinese frontier to Kratich.

A reply is demanded within twenty-four hours.

## THE EXCHANGE BANKS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The Exchange Banks have petitioned the Government of India to keep the offer open made to them last week, pending the arrival at Simla of a representative of the Banks with the object of stating the case of the Banks more completely than can be done by correspondence.

The representative will probably arrive in Simla in the course of a day or two.

## LEAVE.

Major Sadler goes home on short leave at an early date. Mr. Ravenshaw of Hyderabad will proceed to England shortly on privilege leave. Mr. Cobb of the Madras Civil Service, will officiate during Mr. Ravenshaw's absence.

## COLONEL YATE'S COMMISSION.

A report has just been received concerning Colonel Yate's Commission, at Khushk river.

The details are strictly private at present.

## THE GIFT OF "CHAIL" BY PATIALA TO DHOLPUR.

The Government of India has declined to sanction the gift of *chail* by the Maharajah of Patiala to Dholpur.

## SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

No despatch has been received by this mail regarding the Secretary of State's sale of Council Bills.

## THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The programme of Bills to be discussed on Friday next, at the Legislative Council Meeting, has not as yet been altered in any way.

It is considered little doubtful whether the Excise Bill will be discussed at the next meeting.

## SUCCESSOR TO MAJOR HOGG IN THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Officer to be selected to succeed Colonel Harris, who is now officiating for Major Hogg, will very probably be Lieutenant W. Scott, of the 38th Dogras. The appointment has not, however, been quite sanctioned.

## TELEGRAPH LINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

The advantages of alternative lines of telegraph have been strikingly illustrated during the present monsoon season. The direct line from Calcutta to Assam had been broken owing to the floods between Jalpaiguri and Dhubri, the two rivers at least having changed their course and washed away the masts, from which wires are suspended at the crossings. Messages have consequently had to be sent by another route, pending repairs, and the only one line available is by way of Burma. It is a long distance going round through Mandalay and Tammu, but the work has been satisfactorily disposed of, the Telegraph Department as usual being readily equal to the emergencies.

## LIEUTENANT STOTHERT ATTACKED BY ROBBERS IN PERSIA.

Lieutenant Stothert, Hyderabad Contingent, has had an unpleasant experience. While travelling in Persia, when near Lake Niris, in the Caorat District, he was attacked by a band of robbers, ten in number. They opened fire upon him at 400 yards distance, and then tried to rush at his party, but at close quarters they were met by sharp revolver fire from the officer and his orderly, with the result that one of the ruffians was killed on the spot, three others were wounded, and two horses shot. After this the rest were glad to gallop away. Lieutenant Stothert marched straight on to Shiraz, where he arrived without any further adventure.

## THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 19.

In a large representative meeting of the townsmen of Belgaum, held this evening, memorials were adopted to the House of Commons and to the Government of India for giving effect to the Civil Service Resolution

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 18.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay this afternoon,

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

The mail steamer Britannia from Australia arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 7-8 |

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 98 7-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 97½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 109 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 69¼ |
| Bar Silver | 38¼ |

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE frontier paper says it receives the most unsatisfactory reports regarding the inefficiency of the postal arrangements to Gilgit. Letters frequently take a month in reaching their destination! This is absurd, as it is only fourteen days' march from Bandipore to Gilgit, there are regular dak stages laid out, none of which are at any great distance apart, there are regular dak runners with overseers to superintend, and lastly an excellent mule road along which the runners are quite able to run if only made to. But unfortunately the arrangements under the Kashmir authorities are as bad as they can be. What is worse, is the fact that occasionally mail bags are actually lost on this route! It is scarcely credible that such a thing can happen at this time of year. We hope for the good of the service that the Postal Department will either be transferred to the care of British officials, or will receive a thorough and prompt overhauling at the hands of the Kashmir authorities.

THE Parsis of Quetta held a dinner in honour of the marriage of the Duke of York with the Princess May of Teck.

THE Quetta police have arrested three out of a gang of ten Punjabis, who, it is alleged, have committed a series of thefts in the Quetta District.

OFFICIAL information has just been issued respecting the report of Captains Macdonald and Pringle, who made a preliminary survey for a railway from Mombassa to the Victoria Nyanza. They accomplished their enterprise with great thoroughness and expedition. They declare that the route to the Lake is not only feasible but good. Without serious difficulties they think a line of 3 feet 6 inches gauge conforming to the Egyptian and South African systems, might be constructed at an average cost of £3,400 a mile, or about a total of £2,500,000. They report that the region traversed is a suitable field for Indian emigration. The Punjabis attached to the party enjoyed the best of health. The coast region offers inducements to the settlement of natives of Southern India, while the uplands, inland, large tracts now unoccupied, are suitable for people from Northern India.

IT is generally reported that the Secretary of State, in declining to extend the sanction for the employment of a sixth Judge of the Madras High Court, expressed himself as not unwilling to entertain any proposals for relieving the High Court of its work on the Original Side to some extent by raising the jurisdiction of the Madras City Civil Court from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000 in a duly-constituted manner, and, if necessary, of appointing a second Judge to that Court in consequence of the additional work that will be thrown upon it. The Judges of the Court are understood to have taken the matter up and are to sit shortly to discuss the question in view to the necessary application being made to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The second Judge, it is said, will draw a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month.

THE Bangalore *Evening Mail* understands that Mr. Madden, of the Madras Bank, intends proceeding against the Municipality for damages done to his carriage and horse, which came to grief the other night on a road which was undergoing repair, no notice of which had been given the public. Another gentleman, it appears, was very near coming to grief the same night at the same spot.

AN amusing incident is reported as having occurred at Lord's recently. While Ranjitsinghji was batting a black kitten came out on to the ground and remained to watch the Indian prince's innings. The omen proved favourable. Let us hope, writes the *Globe*, that the prince will never be watched over under similar circumstances by a white elephant.

ON the return to duty within the next few days of Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, it is intended to retain Colonel Hutchinson, who has been holding the district for the last few months, on special political duty across the border. The work of regulating our relations with the various tribes which our recent activity in that direction has brought us into contact with is quite enough in itself to take up the whole time of an officer; and it would be useless to expect him to do anything else while so engaged. Colonel Hutchinson has been on the spot for the last few months, and it is well to utilise the special knowledge which he has acquired. Although he has been in nominal charge of the district, his duties have taken him out of British territory most of the time.

THE working of Indian railways for the past quarter of the current financial year is fairly satisfactory, as it shows an increase in gross earnings of nearly 4¼ lakhs over the similar period of 1892. But three important lines show a falling-off: the Great Indian Peninsula of over 7½ lakhs, the East Indian of nearly 6 lakhs and the Oudh and Rohilkhand of 1 1-5 lakhs. The railway which has so far done best is the Southern Mahratta. It has an increase of 5¼ lakhs on its main line, and of over one lakh on the Mysore section. The North-Western has improved by 4 lakhs; the Madras Railway by nearly 2¾; the Eastern Bengal and South Indian by about 2 lakhs each. The Rajputana-Malwa and the Bombay-Baroda are not quite up to last year's earnings for the quarter, and the Bengal-Nagpur line is also somewhat under. Consequent on the stoppage of the wheat exports from the Punjab, we must not expect the increase on the North-Western to be progressive, but the Southern Mahratta system should go on showing an improvement, and the Eastern Bengal should do well, as the jute crop is likely to be an abnormally large one. The Madras standard gauge has a lot of lee way to make up, and it is to be hoped the rise in earnings will continue. The Delhi-Kalka is slowly but surely going ahead, its earnings in the three months having been at the rate of Rs. 240 per mile as compared with Rs. 195 last year.

THE section of the East Coast Railway between the Godaveri river and Vizianagram, including the Coconada and the Vizagapatam branches, in all 177 miles in length, was opened for goods traffic on Saturday last, and is ready for inspection prior to opening for passenger traffic before the end of July. It is expected that a further section of 56 miles will be open by the end of December. On the 1st of January the State will take over the working of the Bezwada-Godaveri section, so that a length of 323 miles will by the beginning of next year be running under State management. The date of the opening of the remaining 200 miles to Cuttack will depend upon the money that becomes available.

THERE is on view for a few days at Messrs. Hamilton & Co.'s at Calcutta a testimonial clock presented to the Officers' Mess of the 1st Battalion of the Buffs, on their departure from Calcutta last October, by some of the many appreciative friends they left behind them. It is worth the inspection of subscribers and others. The work was carried out by the Goldsmith and Silversmiths' Aliance, Regent Street, London, from ideas supplied by Lord William Beresford and Mr. C. H. Moore, to whom was entrusted the task of the selection of a suitable memento. It is a handsome piece of work in oak and silver. As supporters of the clock there stand on each side a silver statuette of a Buffs' soldier, one in the uniform of 1665 when the regiment was raised and the other in the uniform of 1892. On the top of the clock stands the city Dragon, the crest of the Regiment; on each side the regimental badges of the rose and crown, and the unconquered horse of Kent, at the foot a royal Bengal tiger, typical of the local habitation of the donors. It is worth inspection, and a pleasant record of the keen sympathy which ever existed between this gallant regiment and the community of Calcutta.

THE splendid collection of the Uffizi Gallery, at Florence, has been enriched by several paintings, by the gift of Mr. Walker, an Englishman, born on the banks of the Arno. Among them is a "Leda," by Tintoretto, a "Susanna," by Guido Reni, and a "Job Visited by His Friends," by Salvator Rosa, one of the rare pictures by that master in which the figures are of life size. According to custom, one of the paintings, the "Leda," has been placed for a time on an easel in an isolated position.

THE disaster to the Victoria has not come as a surprise to naval men familiar with the construction of that ill-fated ironclad, says the *Sun*. During her trials and after, notwithstanding the official statements now made, she was condemned in private conversation by more than one naval expert. It was common talk that she was top-heavy, and the writer well remembers a high authority saying at Chatham four years ago: "Mark my words, some terrible accident will happen to this ship. She is everything that she should not be, and God forbid that I should ever have to sail in her."

PRINCE BERNARD, who is married to the Emperor William's eldest and best-looking sister, Charlotte, is credited with tastes that are far more literary than military. He prefers comfort to hardship, and poetry and music to the clash and din of military manœuvres and parades. He has written several dramas not alone in German, but even in modern Greek, a language in which he is proficient and prizes very highly the gold laurel-wreath presented to him when at Athens.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, the eminent Canadian scholar, who has just intimated his intention of retiring from the post of Principal of the McGill University, has done valuable work in the interests of science and education. He is a native of Nova Scotia, where he was born 73 years ago, and he is the author of a large number of valuable scientific works. He is an ardent and erudite geologist, and the best living authority on the geological formation and features of the North American Continent. He has been connected with the McGill University for many years, and his retirement is naturally regarded as a great loss. He is 73 years of age.

IN Count de la Patilla, who has died recently, Spain loses one of her greatest breeders of bulls, as well as the head of a family of the *sangre azul*. The animals that came from his *ganaderia* were renowned for their courage, and sought after in every Plaza de Toros in Spain. The Count lost a considerable sum in 1889 in a vain attempt to establish bull-fighting in Paris. But he was a rich man, held large estates in Castille, and employed the leisure that was left to him by his great life-work of rearing animals for the bull-rings in helping to govern his country. As one who did so much to foster the national "sport" he was a very popular grandee, was several times elected Deputy, and eventually became a Senator.

"LE roi est mort; vive le loi" is a cynicism applicable to other than legal positions (wrote the *Sun* the other day) Sir George Tryon must have a successor, and, as the Mediterranean Fleet offers the most desirable command for a Vice-Admiral, there is likely to be keen competition for the post. The active list of Vice-Admirals is limited to twenty; Sir George Tryon's untimely death reduces the number to nineteen. Of these five are otherwise employed, and six have from various circumstances no chance of hoisting their flags in their present rank. This diminishes the possible recipients to eight, of whom the most likely candidates would appear to be Vice-Admirals Richard Wells and J. E. Erskine. The former was last employed as commander-in-chief at the Cape, and the latter as senior officer on the coast of Ireland. Both are capable officers, and each might fairly lay claim to this important step. I should not, however, be surprised were the Admiralty to disregard precedent and appoint a full Admiral to succeed Sir George Tryon, in which case Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., is first favourite. Sir Michael is one of the ablest flag officers on the active list, and would be a worthy successor to Sir George Tryon.

THE three alternative games which Frank Ives, the American billiard champion, offered to play Roberts, were briefly these:—(1) The same game as before with the so-called jammed-shot barred, and the pockets to be exactly in accordance with the conditions of the previous match, namely 3½in. (2) 6,000 points with a regular English table and balls, but with four pockets only; (3) three nights' play on a championship English table and three nights' play on an American table. The jammed-shot would be barred in all the games. Roberts has declined the last two propositions altogether, while as to the first he insists upon playing on the same table as before with the pockets as they are. What divides the two men is exactly this: Ives claims that though the conditions of the first match provided for 3½ inch pockets, the side pockets were slightly wider, and that he only consented to play in order not to postpone the match. Now he requires, however, that the pockets shall be exactly as provided for in the articles of agreement. On the other hand, Roberts insists that the pockets are 3½in., and he therefore refuses to have them changed. Hence the deadlock between the champions. This matter should easily be settled. The side pockets are either 3½in. wide or they are not. A carpenter's rule would decide that point in one minute if either party was anxious to settle it. Perhaps "one is afraid and the other dare not."

GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD'S tenure of the command at Aldershot will long be memorable for its solid, useful work says the *Echo*. As a commanding officer he has always been conspicuous for his combination of considerateness with firmness. This combination of qualities fitted him well for one of the most important and interesting tasks of his life, namely, the re-organisation of the native Egyptian army. Service in that army used to be regarded as a death sentence. Before Sir Evelyn Wood left the country it was eagerly sought for. For the first time in Egyptian history the soldier was humanely treated, was protected from injustice, and was regularly paid. The talked-of succession of Lord Roberts to Sir Evelyn Wood in the Aldershot command would, of course, be popular. The shortish, wiry person of the hero of Candahar is as tough and active after sixty-one years of life as he was twenty years ago. Although he has spent most of his life in India, Lord Roberts is as fresh as if he had lived all the time in these northern latitudes. He has still before him years of work before he reaches the age at which, in accordance with the regulations, he must retire It is thirty-six years since Lord Roberts won his V. C. The particular feat for which he received it was the rescue of a standard from the mutinous Sepoys. But, as a matter of fact, his exploits at Delhi, Lucknow, and Cawnpore entitled him to the V. C. ten times over.

IT will be interesting to see what will become of the scheme for founding an Australian colony in Paraguay. The leaders of the movement went from Sydney to South America not long ago, and, after having a general look around, decided upon a block of suitable country on the Tebicuary river, about a hundred miles from Asuncion, and not very far from the railway communicating with that city. The authorities at Asuncion are prepared, it seems, to give the intending settlers every facility in founding the proposed colony, and the pioneers say that the land is better, and better watered, than the general run of Australian country. The only prospective drawback is the unsettled character of the country, and this is naturally giving the cautious Colonial folk pause.

VEGETARIANS (according to a Chicago correspondent) promulgated their ideas at the recent Congress amongst a people more sympathetic perhaps than at home. One of the points in which dieting in the States is superior to ours is the use of vegetables, not only in their season, but during the winter. Either because they have better brands of botteld or tinned goods, or because they understand how to make the most of them, fuller advantage is taken of them. All through the winter such vegetables as green peas, French beans, and asparagus, regularly appear on the bills of fare, and if they are not as good as the fresh vegetables they are a wholesome and excellent substitute. The same with fruits. This reference to eating suggests that certain things at which the Britisher is very ready to laugh are, after all, founded upon common sense. Take, for example, the custom of placing before the diner a number of little dishes. The reason soon becomes apparent. If you order your courses in succession, the coloured waiters are so long in bringing them that the meal runs to inordinate length; therefore the order is given en bloc. If, with your twelve little dishes tabled you proceed too leisurely, it is evident that number twelve will be cold before you get there; therefore the American falls into the habit of running the gauntlet with promptness and despatch. We naturally prefer our own methods, but we ought to concede that there may be other reasons for this habit than greed and grossness of feeding.

## THE GREATEST PUMPING INSTALLATION IN THE WORLD.

### AN INTERESTING VISIT.

NOT many days ago, a well-known member of the Corporation remarked that Bombay was first in most things in Asia, even including failures. Of course, this is a pretty broad assertion, and there is at least one city in India, which would dispute the honour and claim for many of its institutions the premier place. However this may be, there will be no disputing the fact that for some time to come Bombay will be able to claim that it has the largest pumping installation not only in Asia, but in the world. These pumping-engines have just been erected at Worlee, and yesterday afternoon, the Municipal Standing Committee, after transacting its ordinary business, headed by their Chairman, Dr. Bhalchundra, and escorted by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Mr. James W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, Mr. C. Jones, Drainage Engineer, Mr. Cluley, Chief Inspector, and Mr. Hewett, Superintendent Engineer, paid a visit to the pumping-station at Love Grove, and had explained to them the mysteries of the new engines that have been the subject of so many debates in the Corporation, and have cost the city close upon five lakhs of rupees. The necessity for such powerful engines to rid Bombay of its sewage is established by two facts; the first, that the natural out-fall for the sewage, which is at Colaba, is closed owing to the fact that Government will not consent to have the sewage of so large a city as Bombay deposited so near the military station, and is rightly solicitous as to the sanitary conditions of the place where European troops have to find their quarters; and, secondly, because of the fact that Bombay lies very low, and there is no spot where the sewage can be sent into the sea by natural gravitation. Worlee was chosen as the best spot to pump out the sewage.

With the assistance of powerful pumps capable of lifting sixty million gallons of sewage a day, the liquid waste of Bombay is now thrown into the sea, near Worlee Hill, at a point, where there is six feet of water at neap spring tides. The old engines were installed twelve years ago, and almost from the beginning were found to be inadequate to deal with the ever-increasing mass of sewage. Of late since the introduction of Tansa water, sewage has in some places escaped into the streets, owing to the inability of the old engines to deal with it. This has naturally had some effect on the health of the city, and it became a matter of the gravest importance to remedy the defect. New pumping-engines were ordered from the firm of Messrs. James Simpson and Co., a firm with a world-wide reputation, and after three months hard, and in some cases extremely difficult, work the new engines have been installed. They are capable of dealing with all the sewage Bombay is likely to have for many years to come—except in the rains. The Municipal Commissioner, the other day, graphically drew attention to one of the difficulties of the work when the new engines were being connected with the sewers. It became necessary for a period of forty-eight hours to throw the whole of Bombay sewage into Back Bay and the harbour, and for that period the whole of the Municipal Engineer's staff, under the direction of Mr. Murzban worked continuously and successfully made the connection. The anxious eye of the Commissioner was also overlooking the work for that period, and when the mighty engines gave their first throb, and delivered their burden safely into the sea, those concerned experienced a relief akin to that which comes to soldiers when they win a battle.

That it is a great work successfully accomplished none can deny. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, expects from the installation, if it can achieve all that is expected from it, a very considerable reduction in the death-rate of the city.

The first thing that strikes the layman in looking at the new engines is that there is absolutely no rotatory movement on them. There is not a wheel connected with them, and their appearance is most extraordinary. Each of the four pumping-engines, which like the rest of the plant, are constructed on the newest and most improved lines, is sufficiently powerful to raise no less than fifteen million gallons of sewage to a height of thirty feet per diem. In twenty-four hours, therefore, with all the four pumps at work, some sixty million gallons, or about 17,857 tons, of sewage could be raised, or equal to 75 gallons per head for a population of 800,000 persons. All of the engines have been placed in a horizontal position and lie parallel to each other, each being fitted with three steam cylinders and a pump, the piston rod passing through and connecting the three pistons and the plunger in the pump. The new machinery, totally unlike the old, works with so little noise that one can carry on a conversation in the pump-house without any difficulty in making himself heard. The steam which issues from the boilers at a pressure of about seventy-five pounds per square inch enters into the first cylinder, the diameter of which is eleven inches, next it travels to one of seventeen to another of twenty-nine inches, before entering the condenser, where it is reduced to water and prepared for admission into the boiler, where its conversion into steam is again effected. In order to keep the cylinders as hot as possible while at work, each of the cylinders is encased in a steam-jacket externally lined with polished teak wood, expansion cut-off valves being fixed to the first and second to regulate the admission of the steam. Each engine is constructed to exert a force of 95 horse-power *in water pumped*. Owing to the corrosive nature of the sewage all the interior working surfaces of the pumps are of bronze, and the sewage valves are a special patent of the manufacturers, designed to give the greatest freedom of passage to any solid matter that may pass the gratings on the water passage. The plunger of each pump is three feet in diameter, and each movement backward or forward of three feet represents a pumping power of 133 gallons. The pumps discharge by two iron mains, each of thirty-six inches, into a brick tunnel leading to the sea, and this tunnel terminates in a cast-iron pipe that discharges on the bottom of the sea below the lowest tide. The pumping engines occupy a floor space of 67 feet long by 25 feet wide, and the engine-house measures 80 feet long by 27 feet wide. Four boilers of the Badcock and Wilcox type supply steam to the engines. They are located in a roomy shed adjoining the engine-house, and are connected to the chimney of the old boilers by means of a flue, built above ground, and lined with firebricks from the Warora Colliery, in the Central Provinces. The boilers consist each of 72 iron tubes, 18 feet long and 4 inches in diameter, through which the water circulates. They are all connected together at the ends. A cylinder of boiler plate, 23½ feet long, serves as a reservoir for the steam. These boilers are practically inexplosible, and if, as has already happened elsewhere, the fires should be lighted before water is put in the boiler, nothing worse would take place than the burning of several tubes, which could be renewed in a few hours without the assistance of boiler-makers. The pumps, before being started are filled with water from the water mains, special provision being made to prevent sewage from being forced into the water-pipes, so that contamination becomes an impossibility. By reason of the extensive openings through the floor into the open sewer the old engine house was frequently filled with noxious gases, which were a source of inconvenience, if not something more serious to the men who had to remain at their posts to attend the engines, but owing to the arrangements, in the new engine-house, this serious nuisance has been entirely removed. Mr. C. Briggs, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., who represents the manufacturers in India, has personally, supervised the erection of the machinery, and some idea of the extent of the supervision required may be gathered from the fact that the total weight of the machinery is not less than 460 tons.

The engines and the rest of the new plant were carefully inspected by the members of the Standing Committee, who have expressed their great satisfaction at the results that the engines have so far achieved, and consider that the installation is a decided step in the right direction.

THE present Duke of Argyll is the great-grandson of the celebrated Irish beauty, Miss Gunning, the second daughter of Mr. John Gunning of Castle Coote, Roscommon. Until the days of the present Duchess of Devonshire, the lady was the only woman who had the distinction of having twice married a Duke. Emerson relates that she was so beautiful that Dukes and Duchesses, Earls and Countesses used to get upon chairs at the Royal Levees in order to behold her in all her glory.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present Messrs. E. B. Carrol, Grattan Geary, K. N. Kabraji, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Harkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

SEWERS IN CURRY ROAD.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance by him of the tender of Messrs. Spencer and Co., for the work of constructing pipe sewers, manholes, &c., in Curry Road at rates aggregating Rs. 5,419. The amount to be met out of the grant sanctioned for the work by the Corporation.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT FOR THE PURCHASE OF COALS.

The Committee next considered a letter from the Commissioner, reporting that he had arranged for the purchase of 200 tons of Nixon's Navigation and 200 tons West Hartley coal, from Messrs. J. Brooks and Co. at Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 16 per ton, respectively, delivered at Love Grove. The Commissioner requested sanction to this arrangement.

The Chairman observed that the grant for coal provided in the budget had been exhausted, and the Committee had no power to sanction the expenditure until the Corporation had allowed a further grant for the purchase of coal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram said that the arrangement was a very desirable one.

Mr. Carroll remarked that the charges were very favourable to the Municipality.

Dr. Viegas suggested that sanction might be given subject to the final approval of the Corporation.

The Chairman said that legally they could not sanction the expenditure until the Corporation had sanctioned the supplementary grant.

The Commissioner suggested that the Standing Committee might bring that subject as a matter of urgency before the Corporation.

The Chairman admitted that the engines at Love Grove were being worked day and night, and they wanted coal urgently, but he contended that legally they had no power to sanction the expenditure. The arrangement was a very favourable one, and he would bring it before the next meeting of the Corporation as a matter of urgency. The Committee, he understood, approved of the arrangement, and the sanction would be accorded as soon as the Corporation passed the supplementary grant.

The matter was accordingly adjourned, and the Chairman undertook to bring it before the meeting of the Corporation, which comes on to-day, as urgent business.

The Committee, after transacting some more business, adjourned, and some of the members went to Love Grove to inspect the new engines, boilers, and pumps, recently fitted there.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE tenure of the appointment of Captain C. G. Oldfield, Ordnance Department, has been extended for five years.

LIEUTENANT E. L. MACKENZIE, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, has been attached to the 1st Battalion, pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT A. THORP, Royal Artillery, on first appointment, has been posted to the No. 7 Company, Southern Division, *vice* Blaney, retired.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT G. S. BLANEY, No. 7 Company, Southern Division, has been allowed to retire from the Service Under Article 101A of the Royal Warrant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. HUSSEY, half-pay list, formerly of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, has been ordered home in vacation of the command of the Deolali Depot.

MAJOR AND BREVET-COLONEL A. G. CREAGH, Royal Artillery, has been transferred from the No. 24 Company, Southern Division, Agra, to the 65th Field Battery, at Mean Meer.

LIEUTENANT J. B. MACKINTOSH, No. 22 Company, Southern Division (Heavy Battery) Campbellpore, has been placed on the Seconded List, on appointment to the No. 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.

LIEUTENANT R. H. RAYMOND, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed to the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), Bombay, as an officiating Wing Officer.

The following appointments are sanctioned: 1st Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F. M. Smith, Gloucestershire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W. S. Browne, to be Adjutant.

CAPTAIN J. E. FOWLE, 21st Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay, has passed the examination in subjects (*a*) and (*b*) referred to in para. 10 Queen's Regulations, Section IX., and qualified to appear for examination in subjects (*c*) and (*d*) for promotion to the rank of Major.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned grant of free passages in troopships and vessels wholly chartered for conveyance of troops, for soldiers' sons over 16 years, and dependent on their fathers, when the latter proceed from port to port within Indian limits on duty of a permanent nature.

CAPTAIN C. DELINE RADCLIFFE, of the 2nd Connaught Rangers, has passed the Staff College and distinguished himself in German and Landscape drawing, and qualified in the Applied Sciences. He obtained over 80 per cent. of the maximum aggregate number of marks. He was prevented by illness from attending the examination in December, 1892.

## SPORTS AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JULY 17.

IN honour of the Royal wedding, Thursday, July 6, was proclaimed a general holiday in Kolhapur. Under the patronage of H. H. the Maharajah and Col. Wodehouse, C.I.E., the Political Agent, a good programme of sports for the town's-folk was drawn up by a committee, consisting of the Chief of Kagal, Col. Wodehouse, and Messrs. Fraser, Shannon, and Candy. But, alas, the 6th was a real wet day, and the sport had to be postponed. They came off, however, very successfully on the 11th instant, in the presence of a large crowd of sight-seers. Athletic contests are evidently a favourite form of amusement with the citizens of Kolhapur. There were twenty-one events put down on the programme, so a start had to be made at 2 p.m. Besides the usual high jump, hundred yards, and quarter mile flat races, and 120 yards hurdle race, over six flights of hurdles, which were open to all, there were two races reserved for students, 300 yards for those over five feet three inches in height, and 200 yards for those under that height. Considerable excitement was aroused by the tug-of-war, in which teams of eight men competed, representing the Kolhapur Infantry, the Rissala, the Police, the Lashkar Fad, the Jail warders, and the Khasgi servants. After some hard fought pulls the Infantry proved the winners, the Cavalry securing the second prize. A novel contest was the "frog-race," in which the competitors were trussed up like fowls, a stick passed under the knees, and the hands tied in front. The efforts of many to go forward under these trying conditions were very ludicrous. In the 300 yards race for tongas and dummies (no whips allowed) a splendid pair of white bullocks brought their dhumny in first, one of the tongas being close up. In the quarter of a mile race for bicycles and tricycles, in which the latter had a start of 40 yards, Mr. R. R. Shirgavkar on his three wheeler just beat the Rev. Mr. Irwin on a bicycle. The sowars rode a half-mile race, and some of them also gallantly leapt, under fire, into a zareeba, and carried off huge dummies to win a "V. C.," or rather prizes in hard cash. Two parties of sowars also wrestled together, mounted on small grass-tattoos. The ladies had two chances of winning pretty prizes presented by the Maharajah, first in an egg and spoon race, in which the Rev. Mr. Priestley safely carried home the egg entrusted to him by Miss Sinclair; and, secondly, in the Arithmetic Race, in which Mr. Fraser was the first to hand in to the judge a sum correctly added up by Mrs. Fraser. Two other competitors had arrived with their addition cards before him, but alas, their lady-assistants had been in too great a hurry. At 6-30 the Maharajah presented the prizes to the winners, and then called for three cheers for their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York. His Highness was also himself heartily cheered and so were "The Ladies."

We are now enjoying a charming break in the rains. The first cricket match of the season was played on Saturday, between the Kolhapur Infantry and Rajaram College. The latter made a very poor show in batting, they were all out for eleven runs in their first innings. I hear that they go at the end of the week to play their annual match with the Deccan College at Poona; and judging from this their latest performance, they are pretty sure to be defeated. Last year the Kolhapur College was first in both the matches played, but they have now lost some of their best players of last year.

## THE SLAUGHTER OF HORNED CATTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The lamentable differences that occasionally arise between the Mahomedans and the Hindoos generally in this country on the question of the slaughter of horned cattle (principally cow) generally on the Bukree Eed Festival, impel me to make this earnest appeal, through the medium of your widely-circulated journal to my country-men, both Mahomedans and Hindoos, as well as to our Government, which I humbly trust, will deserve their serious consideration.

I am sorry to see that both the Mahomedan and the Hindoo communities view the question of the killing of horned cattle, principally cow, from a religious point of view, which is after all purely sentimental. Its importance lies in its being considered from the point of view of economy. Considered from this aspect, I am sure, both Hindoos and Mahomedans will perceive how injurious it is to the permanent economic interests of this country, and how unwise and unpatriotic it is to create breaches of the peace which simply retard their moral and material progress. In order that the British Indian Government may be enabled to adopt towards us a more enlightened policy is it not necessary for us to prove our fitness for it? Let me, therefore, appeal to every patriotic Hindoo and Mahomedan to sink their religious differences, and endeavour to work out our material salvation by diligently and earnestly applying themselves to the solution of the grave economic question, which is involved in the indiscriminate slaughter of cows. Is not the preservation of cattle most essential to the agriculture of the country; is not the Government itself deeply interested in the question of the preservation of cattle? Instead of killing them at the present rate on festive occasions and at other times, ought we not to do all in our power to preserve them, and propagate the species? For is it not true that one of the greatest needs of the country is to replenish the stock of cattle, which is annually diminishing at an appalling rate? If civilized and highly advanced countries have long since realized the importance of breeding and preservation of agricultural cattle, is India to be backward in following their example, poor as she is with a miserable stock of agricultural cattle, compared with her immense population?

From statistics, it can be easily seen that North and South America, with a combined population of nine crores and eighty lakhs, possess a stock of cattle of fourteen crores and seventy lakhs. These give 1½ cattle per head, whilst Asia with a population of eighty crores can only boast of a stock of cattle of eight crores and seventy lakhs which gives about one cattle for every ten persons. I therefore, humbly, entreat leaders of both the great communities in this country to propagate among their respective people the knowledge of this one great central fact, namely, that India is yet too poor to possess even one head of cattle per head of her population, while the material prosperity of her people depends on the accumulation of a stock, which shall increase the agricultural products and proportionately enrich the peasantry.—Yours, &c.,

DAMODHER GOCULDASS MUNJEE,
Hon. Sec., Bombay Gowrakshaka Mandli.
Bombay, July 19.

## ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE QUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Methinks the writer of the article—in the *Indian Magazine and Review*—on the Elphinstone College resident students—which you review in a leaderette to-day, would have much better employed his time had he attempted to inform his Indian brethren of what goes on in English college-rooms. But he seems rather to speak from a fulness of heart, which I apprehend is a little deceived. I admit there is a little force in his remarks on the indifferent part the Indian students take in the *expensive* English games. Now that the college gymkhana has been made compulsory by Principal Oxenham, the students do exhibit a livelier interest in the English games for which they are forced to pay. But Mr. C. H. Setalvad rather overshoots the mark when he says that the students do not swim, play cricket, football, &c. He seems to forget the little bands of students going to the sea to bathe in summer mornings. He also omits to mention the various cricket clubs that were formed by himself and the cricket matches we play against the Y. M. C. A. and other teams. Some of us also take athletic exercise. A college gymnasium is a crying necessity, and students have often complained of it.

Early rising is indeed a very enviable habit in Indian students who cannot read in the scorching afternoon. And whatever an ordinary English reader may think, I should like to have it more largely formed either from a competition to pluck the roses or from any other cause.

He hits at the right thing when he speaks of the room-partitions. They do neither reach the ceiling nor the floor, and it is most annoying that even a gentle whispering at the other end of the block is enough to distract the attention of all the occupants of the block. The authorities ought to have paid more attention for securing a quiet stillness so absolutely necessary to students. The ventilation of the rooms is hardly scientific. It leaves the student under an undesirable necessity of either keeping the room flat open, or closely confining himself in the room. Mosquitoes that so abominably dash against one's face on a summer evening are a regular nuisance. The open ground in the front, it is heard, is to be auctioned off. In case it is so sold and lofty buildings rise on the site, I fear the college quarters will be quite uninhabitable, for the mosquitoes in a less windy place will be most troublesome. Even at present when the day is close, we cannot read, for mosquitoes are then in their full force.—Yours, &c.,

College Quarters, July 19. STUDENT.

## THEFT BY A POLICE SEPOY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott placed Ballaji Dhondoo, a police sepoy, doing duty in the F Division, and charged him with committing theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 169, the property of a woman, named Baya, residing in a chawl, at Chunam Kiln Street. It appears that on the morning of the 11th inst. the complainant missed her property, and after making inquiries, she suspected no one but the accused, whom she had seen standing in the passage of her chawl, before the property was missing. The circumstances of the theft having been reported to the police, Superintendent McDermott ordered a Police Jamadar to arrest the accused. The Jamadar immediately executed the order, and placed the accused before Inspector Briscoe when (the accused) indignantly denied the charge. Inspector Briscoe promptly instituted an inquiry, which went to show that in the morning in question the accused bought some new pieces of wearing apparel, which the accused said he had purchased from his own salary, which he had received on the 5th inst.; but this explanation of the accused did not seem satisfactory to Mr. Briscoe, who ultimately placed the accused before Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, who after hearing the case ordered Mr. McDermott to charge the accused before the Presidency Magistrate. During the course of further inquiry, it transpired that on the day in question, the accused, accompanied by Tookaram, a tailor, residing at Mandvi and a Malbari a friend of the accused went to a Marwaree at Mandevi and pledged the whole of the ornaments with him. Mr. Briscoe went to the Marwaree and recovered the whole of the stolen property from him, except a gold head ornament, which was subsequently found in the possession of Tookaram. The accused, on being questioned about the head ornament, said that it was his own property, given to him about three years ago by a friend, who is now a police pensioner. He gave that ornament to Tookaram as a present. After the case was closed, Mr. McDermott said, that he was directed by the Commissioner of Police to ask his Worship to make an example of the accused with a view to deter other policemen from committing theft. The accused having pleaded guilty to the charge was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE grounds on which Mr. H. R. Farquharson intends to appeal against the decision in the recent trial are—first, misrepresentation of evidence; second misdirection of the jury by the Lord Chief Justice; and third, excessive damages. The appeal will probably not be heard for some weeks.

MRS. EWING and Mrs. Gatty, who together successfully conducted "Aunt Judy's Annual," the delight of a former generation of youthful readers, were near relatives of Mr. C. T. Gatty. Mr. Scott Gatty, the musical composer, and Judge Gatty, who although originally intended for the stage, has held judicial office, first in Trinidad, and afterwards at Singapore, are members of the same family.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is trying to reduce his weight 20lb. a month by a judicious regulation of his dietary. He only takes two meals per day, breakfast and light dinner, has no supper or luncheon, eschews all starchy foods, and takes fluids or liquors in the greatest moderation. He rises from his food hungry, and he is bearing the new order of things with a Spartan resignation.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

### RE MADAN CANJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, saying that the application was refused on the last court-day at the instance of Mr. Shivshanker Govindram.

His Lordship : Your client has been guilty.

Mr. Macpherson : Yes, he has been guilty of great delay.

His Lordship : The petition was filed some two years ago, and nothing has been done in the matter.

Mr. Macpherson said the Official Assignee had recovered Rs. 20,000.

His Lordship : And what do you want now.

Mr. Macpherson : To serve notices to the creditors with the condition to be imposed on him by the court. In answer to the court, the learned counsel said that his client was a commission agent, and had served one hundred of the creditors, while sixty more remained to be served.

Mr. Shivshanker Govindram, a creditor, appeared in person, and said he had already said what he had to say on the last court-day.

His Lordship said that the insolvency was a heavy one, amounting to Rs. 1,92,000.

His Lordship granted time to serve notices till the 30th August next. Mr. Shivshunker was given leave to amend the grounds of opposition.

### RE LEE CHINK CHEE.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of a creditor, moved absolute the rule, requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not insert in the schedule the name of the opposing creditor.

The insolvent did not answer to his name, and the rule was made absolute, and on the application of Mr. Russell, the hearing was postponed for three months, as the account-books were all written in the Chinese language.

### RE SHAMJEE BHIMJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia opposed the application on behalf of a creditor.

Mr. Manker said no warrant of claim had been filed in the office, and his learned friend could not appear.

His Lordship : Mr. Kapadia, you have no *locus standi*. His Lordship refused an interim order, as the insolvent had not filed his books of account.

### RE CANJEE NATHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of Messrs. Spinner and Co., applied for a postponement of the hearing of a rule *nisi*, granted in the matter on the ground that there was no time to reply to the affidavits filed by the insolvents.

His Lordship adjourned the matter for a week.

### RE ABBA HAJEE OOSMAN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, applied for a postponement of the matter for three months, on the ground that the books of account were [illegible] the in the office of the Off[illegible] being prepared Mr. M[illegible] Official Assignee.

[illegible] Manker, for the insolvent, objected to such a long postponement.

His Lordship granted a postponement of the hearing till the 13th September next.

### RE NILKANT RAGHUNATH.

Mr. Sanjana, for the insolvent, appeared to argue against a rule, requiring him to show cause why the order of discharge granted to him by the court should not be set aside.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, supported the rule.

Mr. Sanjana read several affidavits to the effect that the rule was not served upon his client, who was at the time alleged to be out of Bombay.

His Lordship refused to believe the affidavits submitted by Mr. Sanjana, and made the rule absolute.

Mr. Manker applied for the costs of the rule, which were disallowed.

### RE MANEKCHAND NAGSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the matter for a fortnight, saying he moved with the consent of the opposite side. His Lordship granted the application.

### RE GOVINDJEE WALJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the petition for two months, on the ground that the insolvent was trying to settle with his creditors.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, said that only two of his creditors remained to be compromised with. His Lordship granted the application.

### RE TYABJEE SHAIK DAWOODBHOY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the petition for three months, on the ground that the insolvent was engaged in making up his books of account.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application, which, he said, was a vexatious one.

His Lordship refused the application.

### RE LUKMIDAS PURSHOTUM.

On the application of Mr. Sanjana, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

### RE FRANK JOHN MAIDMENT.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, this insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

### RE BOMONJEE EDULJEE SONAWALLA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, this insolvent was also granted a rule *nisi* for a discharge.

### RE KALIDAS MOOLJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, was granted four months' extension of the interim order on the ground that the insolvent was assisting the Official Assignee in recovering his outstandings.

### RE JOHN MARIANO PEREIRA.

Mr. Manker applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, which was granted.

### RE BHANJEE JOOTHANI.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, appeared in support of a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with his petition. No one appeared to show cause against the rule on behalf of the insolvent, it was made absolute with costs.

### DISCHARGES POSTPONED.

His Lordship postponed the discharges of the following insolvents for a year, on the ground that they had recklessly contracted their debts :—Mahadeorao Dowlatrao Manker and Khanderao Wittoba Kirtikar.

### DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges : Ahmed Abas Mahomed Sulleman ; Subhan Mohedin Koolooley and others ; Damodhar Bapoojee ; Namajee Kushaba Irker ; Govind Ramjee Morey ; Aboo Cassim Samtaray ; Ganjee Alladin Kutchee ; Fazalbhai Abdoolabhai Malbari ; John Wilson Nazda ; Bhimjee Anandjee Mandey ; Tribhowandas Bapushah ; Karsondas Jamnadas Kapadia ; and Krishna Vithia Dathare and others.

## PUBLIC HEALTH IN HYDERABAD.

The following Memorandum on the Abstract Return of Births and Deaths registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the month of April, is published in the Residency orders :—Births.—The total number of births registered during the month of April in the province was 8,804, as compared to 10,663 in the previous month, and 10,099 in the corresponding month of the previous years. Of the total births recorded, 4,623 were males and 4,181 females, which gives a relative proportion of 110 boys for every 100 girls. The proportion of births to population was in the annual ratio of 36·0 per 1,000, against 34·8 per 1,000 for five previous corresponding periods. In 19 out of 50 towns, the birth-rate was above the provincial average. In the following towns the birth-rate was very low: Murtizapur, Bassim, Khamgaon Mulkapur, Mehkar and Dangaon. Still-births.—The number of still-births registered was 296, against 319 in the previous month. Of the 296 recorded 166 were males and 130 females. The ratio of still to live births was 3·3 per cent.—Deaths.—The total number of deaths recorded was 5,285, against 4,234 in the previous month and 6,192 for the corresponding month of the previous year. The death-rate to population was in the annual ratio of 21·6 per 1,000, as against 34·6 per 1,000, the mean of five previous corresponding periods. In the following towns, the death-rate exceeded birth-rate : Daryapur, Sirasgaon, Buldana, Dewlgaon Raja, and Nandura. Causes of deaths.—No deaths were reported from cholera, 19 were returned as due to small-pox, 2,681 to fevers, 678 to dysentery and diarrhœa, 94 to injuries, and 1,813 to all other causes.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### THE NEW RUPEE LOAN.

Says the *Rast Goftar* : A new rupee-loan has been announced by the Government of India. The amount has been fixed at three crores and-a-half, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The days of 5 and 4½ per cent. are gone ; but most people were not prepared so soon for a three-and-a-half per cent. loan. The four-and-a-half per cent. loan is to be paid off by the 14th October. The aggregate amount is a crore-and-a-half, and the new loan will be partly utilized in meeting this liability. There can be little doubt that the new loan will be accepted, at a fair average rate. The decrease in the rate of interest on the public debt is a sign of increasing confidence in the stability of Government, as well as of their growing credit. The closing of the mints will no doubt keep the money-market tight, but it is probable that money will nevertheless be available for investment in the new loan. The bad outlook of the China trade will divert a considerable portion of the money invested in mill shares to this investment. People will prefer the certainty of a small return on their capital to the dangerous uncertainties of share dividends. If the loan is to be issued shortly after the rains, the time will be favourable for it, because it will be before the commencement of the busy trade season. This reason, too, will operate in favor of the loan. On the day of the announcement of this loan, a Reuter's telegram has also appeared in the papers, stating that the 3 per cent. Indian sterling loan of £1,300,000 to provide funds to discharge the Oudh-Rohilkund and the South Indian Railway debentures has been covered twice over. So the credit of the Indian Government is, at least, as high in England as it is in India.

### AN ALLEGED "UNFORTUNATE DECISION" OF GOVERNMENT.

The *Gujerati* writes : Educated Indians are often held up to ridicule for not devoting their talents and energy to original work in some branch of learning. The reproach is not perhaps entirely undeserved. But the opportunities and facilities for original research in India are under the present circumstances practically few and out of the reach of many university men with their limited means. It is, therefore, a matter of deep regret to us to learn that the local Government has declined to place the old records of the Peishwas at the disposal of Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade who is engaged upon composing a history of the Mahrattas. It would be impossible to point out an Indian of his historical erudition, comprehensive grasp, and of what Sir Alexander Grant once called his colossal intellect. Very likely he will be assisted in his work by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang. Lord Harris' Government could have safely relied upon the ability and integrity of two such eminent scholars in the proper use of the historical records, if they had been placed at their disposal. The present case is a typical illustration of the distrustful attitude of an alien Government even towards the ablest Indians. Natives have not much faith in the current text-books on Indian history, and nothing will shake it more completely than the refusal of Government to help Messrs. Ranade and Telang by placing the required materials in their hands. Old records in the official archives were entrusted by Government to Professor Forest for selection and examination, and it would be impossible to believe were it not an undeniable fact that the very same Government has withheld historical documents from two native scholars, so universally esteemed and respected for their ability and learning. A greater scandal it is difficult to conceive, and a more discreditable thing Government could not have possibly done, and we hope Government will yet reconsider their unfortunate decision.

### THE NEW CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

The *Indu Prakash* writes : The object of the legislation—as far as we could gather the intention of the Government through their words and acts—was to keep a stable exchange first at 1. 4d. and then at such higher ratio as the Government may think proper. No official explanation was needed to point out that fact. The explanation of the action of the Secretary of State is simple enough. Had he held out, the exchange would have gone up and as soon as the ratio had reached above 1s. 4d. sovereigns would have come here at a rapid pace. It is not the interest of the London Banks to decrease their reserve of gold, and hence the pressure on the Seretary of State who was too willing to sell the Bills below 1s. 4d. What a beautiful example of how these people safeguard the interests of the Indian taxpayer ! They appreciate the rupee presumably to avoid the deficit owing to the low exchange, and the fist act they do is to prevent the deficit being made up ; for, here comes another consideration—the interest of city merchants. The hot haste of the Indian Government and the cool and calculated action of the Secretary of State afford not a bad example of the way in which the interests of the Indians are sacrificed to the interests of the English merchant.

### THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks : The Bombay High Schools Athletic Association may be considered to have started under happy auspices, as it has received the sympathy and support of some influential and highly-placed members of the European community. Mr. Justice Fulton presided, and, besides himself, the others who did the speaking were Mr. Acworth and the Ven. Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis. The value of athletic sports is generally admitted in this country, though the natives are not so very ready to take to the physical exercise which they extol in the abstract. As Mr. Acworth remarked, the tendency in this country in regard to physical exertion is distinctly opposed to what it is in England. The cause of it is the great difference in climate. The climate of India produces langour, laziness and enervation ; but that is just the reason why active physical efforts should be made to shake it off. It is now many years since natives had an aversion to physical exercises. They thought that gymnastics were only for the vulgar, and that the exercise had a tendency to make ruffians and bullies of those who took to it. This impression no longer prevails among them. They are now gradually coming round to the opinion that moral and physical soundness and strength stand in harmonious relation to each other. The moral nature derives its sustenance and support from a sound body better than from an unsound body—a proposition which it was in the fitness of things that the Rev. Archdeacon should urge in his speech. Irritability, he said, is much aggravated when the liver is out of order.

### A HIGH COURT JUDGESHIP.

The *Native Opinion* says : Rumour has it that Mr. Justice Telang is going on a year's furlough, and consequently there is much canvassing and great scramble too for the post. To honours of a High Court Judgeship who would not aspire and who would not, if possible, endeavour to tap Government conscience in that connection ? To us the choice seems to lie between two Government officials ; but if ability, long service, considerable judicial experience, University distinction, and position in society were any qualification for such honour, then the mantle of judgeship must legitimately fall on the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade. His abilities are of a far superior order and should have placed him on the Bench long ere this ; but somehow, though there were many an opportunity, the honour was on every occasion deferred from him. How and why should such pre-eminent abilities come to be ignored must be known only to the keeper of Government conscience. But it cannot be forgotten that even in the interests of Government, recognition of such eminent abilities is pre-eminently desirable. If Government still hobbles between decision and indecision in this connection, the only possible inference that may be drawn is that Government is determined not to prefer solid gold. When even the subordinate judicial service is required to be manned by well qualified men, how much more necessary is it for the High Court Bench to be manned *only* by first-class men. We have every hope, therefore, that the Government of Lord Harris will not lose this opportunity to honour the Rao Bahadur with the post which is simply his due.

### OUR COTTON INDUSTRY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses : The Mill-owners of the city met together on Tuesday last to consider the best practical means of minimising the depressing effects caused by the amended currency legislation on their yarn trade with China. Last week, we referred to the dislocation of that trade and the extent to which the closing of the Indian mints had led to a fall in the par of exchange between the Rupee and the Dollar. It is yet premature to form any judgment as to the ultimate effects of the new currency nostrum which the combined unwisdom and selfishness of our rulers have thrust down the throat of the Indian ryot and the Indian trader. A sufficient time must elapse before prices can adjust themselves to the altered conditions of the currency. In the present case, it is to be feared, the interval may be longer than usual. Having regard to the fact that the United States exercise the most potent influence on the Indo-Chinese trade, and that those States are on the eve of taking a new departure in their own currency laws, it is not easy to fix the period when we might witness the end of the economic revolution which commenced in this country just three weeks ago. The period of adjustment may be long or short according to the character of the legislation which may be introduced by the Government of the United States in the House of Representatives on the sixth of next month. There is such a sharp conflict of interests, each interest being more or less well represented in the Congress itself, that it is not possible to forecast the remedy which might ultimately find favour with a majority of the representatives.

## THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS' QUESTION.

In connection with the agitation regarding simultaneous examinations in England and India for the Civil Service, the *Pioneer* writes : We have already pointed out what was obvious at a glance, that Bengalis would reap all the advantages of such a "reform," with a few Parsis and an occasional Mahratta or Madrassi to come in at the tail of the banquet. The robuster races of Upper India would have no chance in competitive examinations, and they would certainly be solely aggrieved with the Government on this score. If confirmation of this view is wanted, it will be found in the Civil Lists of the last twenty years. The first native to enter the Service by open competition in England was Satyendra Nath Tagore, a Bengali, now a Sessions Judge in Bombay. He joined in 1864, and three other Bengalis came on the strength in 1871. In the next year a Mahratta Brahmin and an Assamese (Hindu) appeared on the scene—both of whom are dead. Then, later, came two Bengalis, a solitary Madrasi (Hindu), and three Parsis. This was up to 1884. Since then eleven other natives have joined, of whom no less then seven belong to the Bengali race, excluding a Patna Mahomedan. Of the other three, two hail from Bombay and one from Madras. No native candidates were successful at the open examination in 1891, but two Bengalis passed in the following year and will come out in due course. Summarising these figures we find that out of the total of 25 no fewer than 15 are Bengalis. Not a single native of the North-West Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, Sind or the Central Provinces has entered the Service. Examining the figures in another way, it will be seen that only two Mahomedans have entered by the gate of competition, and even one of these belongs to Patna. There would have been another Bengali on the list, had not one competitor in 1892 failed at the "final" either as regards health or riding or both. Can anything be more conclusive than these returns ? If Bengalis under the existing arrangements can thus qualify for admission to the Service what possible chance will other natives have if the examinations should be held in India itself ? The Mahomedans and Sikhs of Upper India have not a single representative, as it is, among the Covenanted Civilians, but they have accepted the position inasmuch as they see Englishmen ruling them. What would happen were their country to be flooded by Bengalis, we refrain from even surmising, for it is impossible to believe that such a disaster can ever be allowed to happen. All the same they should not remain apathetic while the subject is under discussion, for their views and opinions would be of great value at the present time when Bengal is rejoicing over the recent vote in the House of Commons.

## NATIVES OF INDIA AND THE INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

Dr. G. W. Leitner, writing in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," Says :—In the recent parliamentary debate on holding the competitive Examination for the India Civil Service simultaneously in England and in India, it has been assumed, both by the advocates and the opponents of the proposed measure, that it was to the advantage of that service or to that of good government if natives of India came to this country. The advocates of a proposal which has stolen a march on Parliament suggest that candidates in India, who have been successful at "the first" or "competitive" Examination should prepare themselves during three years in England for the "final" or special Pass Examination of the successful or "selected" candidates. The opponents urge that intending candidates for the "first" Examination in which most must fail, should already come to England in order to become acquainted with the institutions of this country. Both parties to the discussion, therefore, seem to take it for granted that a residence in this country is almost an unmixed blessing. From this coincidence it may be inferred that they alike represent the English, rather than the native, view of the question—in other words, that both desire the denationalisation of Indians, and that the question is merely one between Englishmen and Anglicised Indians. That the latter must succeed in a struggle on such common ground is certain, for they offer to bring the additional sacrifice of coming to England for three years in order to learn to govern India, whereas the English "selected" candidate does not prepare himself "in" India, during the probationary period, for his future work in that country. A native by birth or colour, if English in everything else, endowed with more memory and more painstaking than his whiter rival, will always, in the judgment of the British public, have, "cæteris paribus," a better chance and a greater claim to govern his own country than an Englishman.

The question of the rule of India is intimately connected with the constitution of the Civil Service, and is, therefore, one of vital importance not only to England but also the true culture of India. I consider the latter to be the more important consideration. I advisedly use the word "culture" instead of "civilisation," as a long residence in India and the active part which I have taken in "native" movements have convinced me that India is being ruined by the aping of English manners and ideas of government. This ruin will be accelerated by the increased importation, under little, if any, supervision, of natives of India into this country. The "native" rule which Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M.P., would seem desirous of substituting for that of the present Anglo-Indian officials, is the infinitely more "foreign" rule of denationalised natives who have lost touch with their fellow-countrymen. That this is not an overcharged statement may be inferred from the comments of the most popular Bengali newspaper upon the results of the Calcutta elections : "Look at the situation ! Under the elective system three excommunicated Hindus who have visited England will be returned to the Bengal Council and be recognised as representatives of the country. Whose representatives are they except those of a handful of men ? They have no sympathy with natives ; nor is it possible that they should have, for in their education, training, manners, and customs they are the refuse of the English." There is, of course, more sympathy between an Englishman of good birth and a high-caste native who respects himself than between a high-caste native and an out-caste fellow-countryman, even if the latter call himself a "native" reformer.

Again an English gentleman by birth in an official position in India—and no other should occupy one—is infinitely more regardful of the feelings and rights of all classes of natives, than a native of a low class in a position of authority in which he can show his power or spite. It may be said that some of the cleverest Englishmen in the Civil Service belong to the lower classes, but moving in the generally higher atmosphere of their colleagues makes the vulgar assume a virtue though they have it not, and there is no doubt that the most revolutionary measures in India which are shaking our rule have been advocated by such Englishmen. But the case is very different when the "whole" of a "native" ruling class is to be composed by men, who, rightly or wrongly, have bidden defiance to what the mass of their community and its natural leaders think respectable or wise, and whose success hitherto in any one of the professions, where they have not been complete failures, does not come near the eminence and usefulness in them of those who have never studied in England at all.

There is no native barrister who is a legal luminary like Mandlik, no statesman like Salar Jang or Madhava Rao or Dinkar Rao, no scholars like Nyaratna or Rajendralala, all pillars of learning, of their people, and of our Government. Indeed, there is not one of the new school who is equal to a thoroughly good Maulvi or Pandit in mental depth and strength, or who can compare with the native physicians or engineers, who have been trained by either the English or the native systems *in* India, whilst all enjoy better health and are less slaves to feverish and weakening ambitions. The immediate result of compelling natives of India to come to England will be to eliminate the governing class, or the class that has vested interests and sympathies in India. In more senses than one, pious and aristocratic Hindu communities will be handed over to out-castes. This will not affect the Muhammadan youths to the same extent, as they could, if they only chose, maintain their religion in this country, but, on the other hand, they are, with a few admirable exceptions, even less a law unto themselves than Hindus of the better castes.

## THE "PAN-BRITANNIC" AND THE UNITED STATES.

Sir Henry M. Blake, the Governor of Jamaica, who is now in England, has undertaken to forward the idea, in the West Indies, of a "Pan-Britannic" Gathering. The Governor of Jamaica is, however, all for a "Pan-Britannic" Gathering, and is not desirous of the inclusion of the Americans of the United States, where he thinks the Anglo-Saxon American is a diminishing quantity. In Sir Henry Blake's opinion an Athletic Meeting, pure and simple, will not go for a second time, and any further idea of meetings and discussion will fail if the solid ground of the mutual interests of the Empire are lost sight of, and the "Pan-Britannic" scheme gets bogged in the *ignis fatuus* of American co-operation. In short, Sir Henry Blake argues that if the "Pan-Britannic" idea is to be a success, it must be carried out not only as an Athletic Gathering, but as a periodical assembly at which all the interests and forces of the Empire should be represented in as spontaneous a manner as possible.

## PICTURES IN PARLIAMENT.

### PROGRESS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 27.

### OBSTRUCTION CONFRONTED.

On the meeting of the House to-day a new writ was issued for Cardiganshire, the seat being vacated by Mr. Rowlands' acceptance of the Recordership of Swansea. Mr. Gladstone arrived just before half-past twelve o'clock, his entry being greeted with loud cheers from the Ministerialists. There were only two questions on the paper, both going to the point with unwonted directness. By the first Mr. Benn asked Mr. Gladstone if he could suggest means to facilitate the clearing of the house in the Opposition lobby, and so hasten the process of dividing. Mr. Gladstone, who, appearing at the table, was again cheered, said there was no doubt that avoidable delays in the conduct of divisions had arisen, and promised to consult the authorities as to what means might be taken of abridging the process.

Mr. Woods next proposed to the Premier the problem of bringing the Committee stage of the Home Rule Bill to a close within a reasonable time—say, three weeks. Mr. Gladstone, amid enthusiastic and prolonged cheers from an impatient majority, announced that at the commencement of bussiness to-morrow he will move a resolution for the purpose of expediting the proceedings in the progress of the Bill. The terms of the resolution were not at the moment drafted but he expected to receive them in the course of the sitting, and would forthwith communicate them to the House. In reply to a question from Mr. Balfour, he said the general purport of the resolution would be round in the principle of that passed in 1887. This was greeted with cries of "Revolution!" by the supporters of the right hon. gentleman, who, being in the Government of the day, had carried the resolution referred to.

The Committee then proceeded to attack the long list of amendments which environed Clause 5 of the Bill. The procedure was of the familiar character, the speeches, chiefly made from the Opposition, being designed to pass away the time and add another day to the postponement of the enactment of the Bill. As Mr. Gladstone complained when Mr. Hanbury moved one of his amendments, there was not the slightest link of connection between the amendment and the speech. Possibly the shadow of the approaching closure, and the conviction that the merry days of obstruction are numbered, made the talk looser than usual. A new turn was given to the debate by a severe scolding administered to Mr. Bryce by Mr. Balfour, because, in opposing an amendment, he had gone into the matter in some detail, occupying fully twenty minutes. It was, Mr. Balfour said, an outrage, a scandalous waste of time—at which there was much cheering from the Opposition. Two divisions were taken in the course of the sitting, on one the Government majority being 29, and on the second 31, a temporary reduction at which there was much cheering on the Opposition benches.

The last division brought the sitting up to half-past five, whereupon Mr. Mellor left the chair. When the Speaker took his place the House was densely crowded, and evidently in a state of excitement. Mr. Gladstone was present, but at his request Mr. Morley rose and read the terms of the resolution which will be proposed at to-morrow's sitting. The scheme, based with amendments upon that passed by the Conservative Government when driving the Coercion Bill through the House, is simple and effective. It orders that the proceedings on Clauses 5 to 8 inclusive shall be brought to a close not later than 10 p.m. on July the 6th. Clauses from 9 to 26 inclusive will occupy another week. Clauses from 27 to 40 would be concluded on Thursday, the 20th July. The postponed Clauses and new Clauses must be cleared out at the same relentless hour of 10 p.m. on Thursday, July 27th. The recital of these successive stages was greeted with laughter—(somewhat hollow)—from the Opposition benches, drowned in thunderous cheers from the Ministerialists. Mr. Morley further gave notice that at to-morrow's sitting the twelve o'clock Rule will be suspended in order to come to a decision on this motion. Mr. Balfour pleaded for more time, but Mr. Gladstone, round whose fresh appearance at the table the glad excitement of the Ministerial benches tumultuously bubbled, said the time had been reached when it became a question whether the House is to be allowed to discharge the duties with which it has been entrusted by the constituencies. Mr. T. W. Russell, with remarkable alacrity, gave notice of an elaborate amendment upon the resolution at that moment made known to the House, and the thronged assembly dispersed.

### OBSTRUCTION'S LAST DITCH.

June 28.

Mr. Gladstone entered the House at ten minutes past four this afternoon, flower decked and fresh from his garden party. His arrival was hailed with a prolonged cheer, smilingly acknowledged. A quarter of an hour later Mr. Balfour appeared on the scene, his supporters, not to be behind in token of loyalty, raising a cheer in his honour. The effect was sadly marred by the accident that at the very moment Sir Richard Temple was effecting his stately entry from the other side of the House. Halting to make in his usual fashion a courtly bow to the Speaker, he, not observing the entrance of the leader of the Opposition, coloured to the roots of his hair at what he regarded as an unusually flattering reception. There were seventy-two questions on the paper, but a small proportion of general interest. When the list was completed the Speaker called on members desiring to take their seats to approach the table. Mr. Nussey, the newly-elected member for Pontefract, obeying the summons, was loudly cheered by the Ministerialists.

Mr. Balfour presaged the approach to business by asking the Speaker whether he would put the Premier's motion with reference to procedure in Committee on the Home Rule Bill in such a form that after Mr. T. W. Russell's amendment had been negatived it might still be possible to submit other amendments. Mr. Healy interposed with inquiry whether there was any precedent for the Speaker being asked to do anything of the kind. The Speaker quietly said that such a precedent was to be found in an amendment moved by Mr. Parnell when the Speaker had put the question in the form desired by Mr. Balfour, and would do so again. Mr. Howard Vincent, amid loud cries of "Oh ! oh !" asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss as a matter of urgent public importance the danger to public property that would arise unless banks might close their doors on the Royal wedding day. The Speaker challenging for the customary forty members to support the motion more than that number rose from above the gangway behind the Front Opposition bench. Nearly an hour was wasted with the conversation that hereupon followed. On a division the motion was negatived by 297 votes against 254, a majority of 45 for the Government, which made a pleasant opening of the sitting. Another division immediately followed on the question of the suspension of the twelve o'clock Rule, when the Ministerial majority was apparently fixed at 31 in a House of 573 members. Mr. Chaplin gave notice of his intention, at a later stage, to move to add at the end of the motion words that would prevent the application of the time-table process to certain of the principal clauses of the Bill.

It now seemed that the way clear for the Premier to move his amendment. But there interposed an incident the point and peculiarity of which the crowded House was quick to see. Mr. Morley moved for leave to introduce a Bill dealing with congested districts of Ireland "Who is prepared to bring in this Bill ?" asked the Speaker in the usual formula. "Mr. Aurthur-Balfour and myself," said the Chief Secretary—a rare combination of Chief Secretaries past and present joining to bring in a Bill. The delight with which the House greeted this incident would have been complete if Mr. Balfour had left his place and accompanied Mr. Morley in the ceremony of bringing in the Bill. That, however, was a procedure forbidden by the Orders of the House, and amid cheers and laughter the Chief Secretary walked unaccompanied to the table.

It had struck half-past five when Mr. Gladstone rose to move his Resolution, which proposes to arm the majority of the Horse with power to resist systematic obstruction to the Home Rule Bill. At this time the Chamber was densely crowded, one of the few notable absentees being Lord Randolph Churchill. Every seat on the floor was taken, the side gallery facing the Treasury Bench being also thronged to its fullest capacity, whilst some scores of members, failing to find places fronting the Premier, sat in the gallery which flanks the House on the other side. The peers filled the gallery allotted to them. The head of the Bishop of Ripon peeped just above the rail of the seat over the clock, usually occupied by the more portly presence of the Prince of Wales. Others present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Norton, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Connemara, Lord Portsmouth, Lord Rookwood, and Lord Northbourne, long known in the House of Commons as Mr. Walter James. Earlier in the sitting a thread of rich colour had been interwoven with the dark mass of strangers in the gallery behind. This was formed by a muster of nine non-commissioned officers of the Indian forces, who formed part of the Queen's Guard of Honour on the opening day of the Royal Institute. These interesting visitors found the process of questioning sufficient to satisfy their curiosity and, whether by accident or design, hastily fled when Mr. Howard Vincent presented himself.

Mr. Gladstone, who was hailed with prolonged cheering, brought the enthusiasm on the Ministerial side to fuller heights when he made two declarations of Ministerial intention. The first confirmed the announcement in "The Daily News" this morning that Supply will be completed in supplement of the passing of the Home Rule Bill before the House adjourns. The second informed whom it might concern that the Government do not feel released from the pledges given to the constituencies that within the present year the most important and weighty among British measures mentioned in the Queen's Speech shall be added to the Statute Book. The Premier promised to be brief, and was as good as his word, occupying the attention of the Committee for less than half an hour. Within that time he had demonstrated not only the necessity for the action proposed by his Resolution, but its moderation as compared with any precedent. The House had already been in Committee on the Home Rule Bill for twenty-eight days, and it was proposed to allow for the further consideration of the Bill an additional twenty days. The Reform Act of 1831 had been passed in a total of forty-nine days, and just the same period had sufficed for the carrying of the Land Act of 188'. Thus the Home Rule Bill would have been in Committee within one day of the whole period alloted to these Bills, whilst, assuming it out of Committee on the 27th of July, sixty-four days in all will have been devoted to its consideration, there still remaining the Report stage and the third reading to be dealt with. Beyond the necessity of taking a new departure in order to secure the passing of the Bill, there was the question which underlay the whole foundations of our Parliamentary institutions, and that was whether or not the will of the majority is to prevail.

Once or twice in Committee on the Home Rule Bill complaint has been made of difficulty in hearing the Premier. No such drawback to the full effect of his speech was present to-night. Both voice and action were full of vigour. Twice he was interrupted by the group of members above the gangway to the rear of the Speaker's chair, whom Mr. Mellor once apologetically pleaded he was unable to see. On both occasions the Premier turned upon them with flashing eyes and brow clothed with thunderous wrath. Probably rather from apprehensions of rebuke from their own Leader than from respect for the Premier the interruptions thereafter ceased.

Mr. Balfour, like the Premier, was in his best form, dealing adroitly with a case that seemed hopeless when Mr. Gladstone sat down. He promptly took up the glove he assumed had been thrown across the table, declaring, amid strident cheers from his supporters, that so long as the Government thought it necessary to ask the attention of the Opposition to their proposals, so long will it be forthcoming. Amid laughter and cheers he boldly pleaded that no Bill had been dealt with greater bravity of speech or fuller relevancy of argument. The only long speeches he had heard had come from gentlemen intimately connected with the Bill. He delicately hinted at a tendency to extended exposition on the part of the Premier, and more directly attacked Mr. Bryce, whose speech of yesterday he described as of a purely obstructive character, designed to avert a division before the full strength of his party was mustered. Mr. T. W. Russell followed, moving the amendment upon which it was anticipated the debate should have commenced. It proposed that "inasmuch as the Government of Ireland Bill proposes to frame and enact a new Constitution for Great Britain and Ireland, under which the Constitutional rights of many of her Majesty's subjects will be permanently and injuriously affected, this House declines to sanction a proposal which directly interferes with the free discussion of that measure by the Parliamentary representatives of the people." Mr. Russell, modestly standing aside to give precedence to Mr. Balfour, lost his market, and had a very thin audience left for him to convince. About half-past nine Mr. Bolton gave some cheer to the Opposition by an acrimonious speech in which he denounced the policy upon which his election in St. Pancras had been gained. Some signs of irritation being shown by members near him, Mr. Gladstone, who had thus early come in after a hasty dinner, turned round and sharply said, "Take no notice," an evidence of indignation which drew forth hilarious cheering from the Opposition. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett was followed by Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. Rentoul supplying the place of what in menus is called "the remove," a phrase here literally applicable, since the scanty audience further diminished.

It was known that Mr. Chamberlain would speak after the dinner-hour, and when word went round that he was on his legs the House rapidly filled. The right hon. gentleman was in his most acrid mood, and gave corresponding measure of delight to the Tories. This was more particularly exhibited upon his frequent personal references to his old colleagues on the Treasury bench. With humour not too subtle for the appreciation of the majority of his hearers, he referred to Mr. Gladstone as "the leader of the remnant of a party" whose boast it was, he would not say to fraudulently conceal, but to withhold the particulars of the Home Rule Bill from the constituencies. The advice to the Gladstonian candidates had been : "Get a majority, honestly if you can, but get a majority." Amid the uproar these remarks created, Mr. Storey was heard declaring that he had explained to his constituents his position with respect to the Home Rule question. Mr. Chamberlain, always apt at retort, complimented him on his thought-reading, which had enabled him to fathom the secret of what the Home Rule Bill might be. "I congratulate my hon. friend," he said, "on having found the pin." Another characteristic passage was that in which he said "I admire the artful"—here an artful pause—"Minister who drew up this resolution." "I do not know who it is," he added, with deprecatory gesture towards the Treasury bench, in response to an angry roar of protest against this style of Parliamentary debate. For himself, if the closure was to be introduced, he preferred the drastic process of 1881 (introduced by a Ministry of which he was a prominent member) with the assistance of which, as he wittily said, "the debate was carried on by carrying out the debaters." Another passage which aroused the enthusiasm of the Conservatives, who had never heard their secret thoughts so pointedly expressed, was one in which Mr. Chamberlain observed that in coming down to the House he had seen a building which bore the legend : "These premises to be sold by private treaty." "The British Empire," he exclaimed, with a fling of his arms towards the Irish members, "is to be sold by private treaty !" That the Government would come to grief he was certain, and when they perished he thought an appropriate epitaph would be. "The snakes committed suicide to save themselves from slaughter."

Mr. Gladstone sat with closed eyes throughout this animated debate, Sir William Harcourt occasionally softly laughing to himself. No Minister rising, Sir Edward Clarke hotly declared this reticence to be an unparalleled example of Parliamentary discourtesy and political cowardice. Mr. Chaplain followed this up, by moving the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Wm. Harcourt observed that it was always interesting to see Mr. Chaplin in a state of virtuous indignation, but he was at a loss to understand what had now brought it about. Mr. Gladstone had stated the views of the Government and the majority of the House on the resolution, and he did not think the statement could be improved upon. Mr. Balfour had expressed the views of the other side, and nothing had been said that added to the weight of his remarks. For himself, he had made his speech six years ago in the 10th of June, 1887, and, in view of the Parliamentary restriction against reiteration, had not thought it necessary to take part in the debate. Mr. Goschen followed in a House temperarily thin, but evidently full of fight. His heated remarks were shortened by a call to order from the chair. The motion for the adjournment was negatived by 308 votes against 279. It being now half-past twelve, Mr. Belfour tnterposed, and in his most diplomatic manner suggested that the House should take a division on Mr. Russell's amendment, and forthwith adjourn, deferring till to-morrow various amendments on details of the proposed arrangements. Mr. Gladstone, amid a ringing cheer, declined to accede to this proposal. The House then divided on Mr. Russell's amendment, which was negatived by 306 votes against 279. Mr, Jesse Collings rose to "discuss the main question." It was now one o'clock, and the still crowded House doggedly settled down to a struggle, which went forward till the night was far advanced.—*Daily News.*

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 15th July, 1893 :—

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coaching Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total .. | 1,77,481 | 2,68,326 | 6,711 | 4,52,518 |
| Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles .. | .. | — | .. | 4,56,996 |

Decrease .............................. Rs. 4,478.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## THE ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

A contributor, to the *Westminster Gazette*, writes :—On Friday evening 23rd ultimo the House of Commons is to be asked to condemn for the second time the manufacture and sale of opium. On the occasion of the previous resolution, many English Radicals, persuaded by the anti-opiumists, all flattered themselves that they were proving their uncompromising philanthropy by following Sir Joseph Pease into the lobby. I hope to prove in the following lines that they were instead only giving countenance to an agitation kindled and fanned to a flame by a small body of well-meaning but grossly misinformed persons.

In the first place, what are the statements on which the anti-opium case rests ? They are these :—(1) That England, through her agents in India, has created a taste for opium in the Chinese people ; (2) that she has, at the point of the bayonet, forced the Chinese Government to admit Indian opium into China ; (3) that the consumption of opium even in moderate quantities is destructive of soul and body ; (4) that the Indian Government is now doing its best to stimulate a taste for opium among the millions of India.

All these statements are absolutely false.

No. 1.—England did not create the Chinese taste for opium. It is known that opium was imported into China from Persia and Turkey as early as the eighth century. In the fifteenth century Chinamen began to cultivate the opium poppy in their own country. The East India Company was only formed in the year 1800, and there were no official relation between England and China before 1637.

No. 2.—We do not force China to take our opium. The importation of Indian opium into China went on freely through the whole of the eighteenth century, subject only to an import duty. In 1799, purely on economic grounds, the importation was formally prohibited. Like English politicians of the eighteenth century, Chinese statesmen were afraid of a drain of the precious metals out of the country, and wanted to grow their own opium. But no attempt was made to carry out the prohibition for nearly 40 years. The famous dispute over the smuggled opium occurred early in 1839. It was settled by the surrender of all the opium in harbour to the Chinese authorities, and by the pledge of the British officer that no British ships trading to China should engage in the opium trade. But the real object of the Chinese Viceroy was to expel the "barbarians" altogether, and in December, 1839, after repeated acts of hostility, he declared war.

The war was concluded by the Treaty of Nankin, August, 1842. That treaty and the suplementary treaties following it contain no stipulation for the admission of opium.

The outbreak of the second Chinese war was in no way connected with opium. But in the Treaty of Tientsin following the war opium was with the full assent of the Chinese Government, reinserted in the tariff and a high duty placed upon it. The English negotiator of the tariff, Mr. H. N. Lay, was immediately afterwards appointed by the Chinese Government to the post of Inspector-General of Chinese Customs. The third Chinese war, in 1860, was unconnected with opium, and resulted in a renewal of the Treaty of Tientsin. The tariff established by the treaty was to be revisable every 10 years ; but so far as opium is concerned, the Chinese have asked for nothing except an increase of the duty. This was agreed to under the Chefoo Convention, finally ratified in 1885.

Meantime, in 1881, Sir Thos. Wade had formally applied to the Chinese Government for a statement of their views. They were expressed as follows :—

The habit of opium smoking was beyond the reach of prohibition, and the idea was how to turn it to account. There were, moreover, so many matters needing reform, that it might safely be said that the abolition of opium had not entered the minds of those entrusted with the government of the Empire. . . . If opium did not come from India it would be procured elsewhere.—[*Vide* "Note on the Opium Question," by H. N. Lay, C.B., published by M. S. Rickerby, Walbrook, E. C., 1893.]

No. 3.—To witness the effect of the habitual consumption of opium it is not necessary to go to India. In the English Fen districts the practice of eating opium is widespread. Opium is sold freely in small quantities by chemists in the market towns, and nobody dreams that there is any harm in taking it. As a set-off to this notorious fact, the anti-opiumists produce photographs of the Chinamen and natives of India in the last stages of emaciation, and declare that these wretched starvellings have been reduced to that condition by the consumption of opium. It would be just as reasonable to photograph a number of blind teetotalers, and declare that teetotalism produced blindness.

But two can play at the photographic game, and Mr. Rustom Pestanji, of Bombay, has published a collection of 100 photographs of habitual opium smokers who are hale and hearty specimens of their race. Mr. Pestanji has also collected life histories of 250 Bombay opium smokers. With two or three exceptions the men interviewed are all in good health, and in many cases attribute their health to the practice of taking opium. The most conclusive answer, hower, to the unwarranted assertions of the anti-opiumists is the fact that the Sikhs, who as a race are the greatest opium consumers in India, are also the finest men in the native Army. A corps of Sikhs, all picked men, was recently lent by the Indian Government to the East Africa Company. On their way through Bombay Mr. Pestanji photographed them. They have all been opium eaters since their childhood.

No. 4.—So far from stimulating the taste of opium the Indian Government, largely on account of the agitation in England, restricts the sale in every possible way. Of late years, by better police arrangements, the illicit sale of opium has been almost entirely suppressed and a very slight increase in the illicit sale has resulted. The houses where opium is smoked are few in number and unattractive in appearance. The excise duty upon the drug is enormous, thus enhancing the price and limiting consumption. Any further restrictions would probably drive the opium-smokers to take to bhang and other native spirits.

These answers, I submit, dispose of the case of the anti-opiumists. The case for the other side is easily stated. The opium industry is worth to India some 12 or 13 millions sterling a year, of which five millions represents the profit taken by the Government. The rest is divided among thousands of present cultivators, and the staff (mainly native) employed in collecting and manufacturing the drug. If this industry, which dates back to the time of the Moghul Empire were discontinued, new taxation would have to be imposed to meet the deficiency of revenue, new crops found for the land thrown out of cultivation. The only effect on the opium trade would be to stimulate the cultivation of the poppy in Persia and China. Already there is more opium grown in a single province of Asia than in the whole of India ; and Indian opium only maintains its position in the Chinese market because of its superior quality. To suppress the manufacture of Indian opium for the sake of the "poor Chinaman" would, in fact, be exactly equivalent to prohibiting the introduction into England of high-class clarets in order to preserve English working-men from the danger of drunkenness.

## SIR MICHAEL CULME SEYMOUR.

The appointment of Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Bart., to the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station came as rather a surprise to the members of the service clubs. Sir Michael, in general service opinion, is supposed not a 'persona-grata' at the Admiralty, owing to his past somewhat independent, and, possibly to Admiralty seeming, "obstinate," way of carrying out his own views as to what is beneficial to the service and what is not ; but there is no doubt about his capacity and fitness for this important command for Sir Michael has a reputation second to none as a cool, clear-headed, capable Flag officer, under whose control the conduct and efficiency of the Fleet is quite safe.

The following is a list of his services, &c. :—Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Bart., is a descendant of a family bearing an historic name in the Navy. He is the eldest son of the late Rev. Sir John Hobart Seymour, Bart., by Elizabeth, elder of the two daughters and co-heirs of the Rev. Thomas Culme, of Tothill, Devonshire. He was born on March 13, 1836, and has been one of the most fortunate officers in H. M. Navy. Joining in 1850, he saw war service in 1852 in H.M.S. "Hastings" during the Burmese War. He subsequently served in the Baltic, being sent to home to England in charge of a prize. Then Sir Michael saw service in the Black Sea, being present at the capture of Kertch and the bombardment of Sebastopol ; next appointed as Flag-Lieutenant to his uncle in China, who had his flag hoisted on H. M.S. "Calcutta," he commanded a boat at the hot action in the Falstan River, went through the operations in the Canton River when our fleet passed and silenced the Chinese forts, and was subsequently present during the advance to Tientsin. As a Commander Sir Michael Seymour served in the Mediteranean until posted. From 1874—76 he was Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty ; A.D.C. to the Queen, 1885—87 ; in 1885—87, Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station ; and in 1890—92, Senior Officer in Command of the Channel Squadron.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c., for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address : Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

## WRITERS AND READERS.

THE first volume of the new memorial edition of Sir Richard Burton's works, published by Messrs. Tylston and Edwards, of Clifford's-inn, will be shortly ready. It will be the well-known "Pilgrimage to Mecca," the first edition of which is now exceedingly scarce, and commands high prices in the sale-rooms. A copy which the queen has accepted will be one of twelve on hand-made paper, and will be bound in black morocco by Messrs. Riviere. The second work of the series, which should be of interest at the present juncture, is a "Mission to Gelele, King of Dahomey." This work will be ready at the end of July. The next volume will contain the story of "Vikram and the Vampire," an Eastern fairy tale, with illustrations by Ernest Griset.

Mr. Norman Gale has abandoned his intention of issuing another of his privately-printed volumes of verse in the autumn as he had planned, and has just arranged with Messrs. Elkin Mathews and John Lane for the issue early in September of a book entitled "Orchard Songs," in which will be incorporated the matter of the proposed volume. Mr. Will Rothenstein will design a title-page and cover for the volume, a name which lends itself admirably to decorative interpretation. An American edition will also be published.

On Wednesday after the mail left was to appear the first number of "Commerce" a new sixpenny weekly which incorporates the monthly journal of the London Chamber of Commerce, whose official organ it will be, while representing the interests of Chambers of Commerce all over the world. In addition, however, it is intended that Commerce is to be a handsomely illustrated journal, dealing with all matters and subjects interesting to commercial men in a light and popular style. Amongst other features will be a series of illustrated interviews called "Commercial Talks," The editor is Mr. J. F. Bell.

Messrs. Macmillan having issued the final volume of the new edition of the Cambridge Shakespeare, contemplate, we believe, bringing out the same work in thirty-eight volumes, large paper, one volume to be devoted to each play and one volume to the poems. Messrs. Clay and Sons, of Cambridge, will be responsible for the press work, special hand-made paper is to be used, and the volumes will be bound in red linen.

Horse-lovers will look with much interest for Captain Hayes's new book on "The Points of the Horse," which Messrs. Thacker and Co. will issue early next month. The author's reputation as a practical horseman and veterinarian is well established, but it is not so well known that he is also an enthusiastic photographer. He has designed a special camera for photographing horses moving at full speed, and nearly eighty photographs in his new work will show what he can do with it. The "Points of the Horse" will probably be the work upon which Captain Hayes would wish to base his future reputation, for it is the outcome of his lifelong study of horses. It will be an elaborate and expensive work.

British journalists should be interested in a volume which Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to issue. It is called "The Making of a Newspaper: Experiences of certain representative American journalists, related by themselves." The book is edited by Mr. Melville Philips, literary editor of the "Philadelphia Press." The interest of the work will depend, of course, upon who the American journalists are, and what are the experiences they relate. There is enough material in American journalistic adventures for a score of highly entertaining volumes.

The well-known firm of booksellers, Messrs. H. Sotheran and Co., undergoes a change. Mr. Henry Sotheran, hitherto the sole partner, retires after a business career of sixty years, and henceforth the title of the firm will indicate Mr. Henry Cecil Sotheran, his son, and Messrs. Charles Buckland and A. B. Railston, who are known to book buyers as the managers of the Piccadilly and Strand branches of the firm.

The three English plays by Mr. Oscar Wilde, "Lady Windermere's Fan," "A Woman of No Importance," and "The Duchess of Padua," recently announced by us as in preparation for early publication, with illustrations by Mr. Charles Shannon, by Messrs. Elkin Mathews and John Lane, will be followed by an English translation by the author of "Salome," illustrated by Mr. Aubrey Beardsley, with ten of his most characteristic drawings. "The Duchess of Padua was produced at the Star Theatre New York, in 1891, and has not, we believe, been played in England. The same firm are in negotiation with Mr. Wilde, who is living at Goring, for the publication in the autumn of a work which is expected to create considerable stir in Shakespearean and literary circles.

It is a strange coincidence that Rear-Admiral A. H. Markham should have contributed to the current number of 'Good Words' an article on "British Ships of War." One paragraph will be read with particular interest:—Ships are also constructed in multitudinous compartments, divided and subdivided by longitudinal and transverse partitions, so that the admission of water through holes caused by the piercing of the side with shot or through injuries sustained by the explosion of a torpedo would not necessarily imperil the safety of the vessel, or even render her helpless, although it would doubtless in a greater or less degree impair her efficiency. . . . . It is, I think, a recognised fact that the officers and men of the Royal Navy at the present time are no whit inferior in energy and ability, as also in skill in handling their vessels, to those who have gone before them, while it must also be admitted that they are as a class men of superior education and knowledge.

Mr. Philip Green, Essex-street, Strand, has been appointed by the Committee of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association publisher of books of Liberal and progressive theology. He will shortly issue a "Handbook of Rational Piety," by the Rev. H. W. Crosskey, LL.D., F.G.S.; "The Beginnings of Christendom," by the Rev. W. G. Tarrant, B.A.; The Development of Theology, as Illustrated in English Poetry, from 1780 to 1830,' by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, M. A., LL.D.

Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier publish a novel by Mr. George S. Green entitled "The Kidnappers," and one by Mr. P. Hay Hunter, called "Sons of the Croft."—Messrs. Methuen are about to issue cheap editions of "Mr. Butler's Ward," by Miss F. Mabel Robinson, and "A Reverend Gentleman," by Mr. F. Maclaren Cobban.—Next week Messrs. G. P. Putnam will publish a novel by Dr. George MacDonald, entitled "Maud Humphrey," and also a volume of fairy tales.—Messrs. McClure and Co. are preparing a collection of thirteen short stories by Mr. W. L. Alden, called "Told by the Colonel," with some thirty illustrations by Richard Jack and Hal Hurst.—Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's "Novel Notes," which have appeared in the "Idler," are about to be published in book form by Messrs. Field and Tuer.

Messrs. A. C. Champneys and A. G. Bradley's "History of Marlborough College" will be issued immediately by Mr. Murray.—Mr. Elliot Stock announces a biographical volume, entitled "Eminent Men of Kent," by Mr. James Simson.—Messrs. Isbisters have in the press a collection of articles written by Archdeacon Sinclair, with the title "Christ and our Times."—"The Fishing Experiences of Half a Century" of Major F. Powell Hopkins, will be published shortly by Messrs. Longmans.—A biographical index of British and Irish botanists, edited by Messrs. James Britten (of the British Museum), and G. S. Boulger (Professor of Botany at the City of London College), is on the eve of publication.—The next volume, Messrs. Macmillan have nearly ready is an "Atlas of Classical Antiquities," by Theodor Schreiber, edited for English use by Professor W. C. F. Anderson, of Firth College, Sheffield.—"The Autobiography of an Old Passport, chiefly relating how we accomplished many driving tours with our own English horses over the roads of Western Europe before the time of railways," by the Rev. Alfred Charles Smith, M.A., is announced by Messrs. Digby, Long and Co.

Biblical archæology has been in luck this year. Mr. Charles's new version of the Book of Enoch continues the good record which began with the famous discoveries at Akhmim and Sinai. Though the manuscripts on which this work is mainly based have long figured in the British Museum catalogue, they have hitherto been wholly neglected; and since moreover, they differ from the authorised versions in many important respects, their publication must be held to represent a new discovery. It makes us reflect once more how many "lost" literary treasures are lying hid, not only in Sinaitic monasteries and Egyptian sarcophagi, but also nearer home. Only a few years ago critics were surprised to discover that Ephraem's lost commentary on the Diatessaron, about which there had been so much disputing, had been accessible in Armenian for over forty years! This source is still unexhausted, for we are promised, as a sequel to Mr. Charles's "Enoch," an Armenian version of "The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, containing scarcely any Christian colouring, and showing, we are assured, that the original of that document was entirely Judaic. And so, from many different directions, slowly but surely, "tendimus in Latium"—our Latium being that haven which Biblical critics desire, the solution of the problem of the Gospels.

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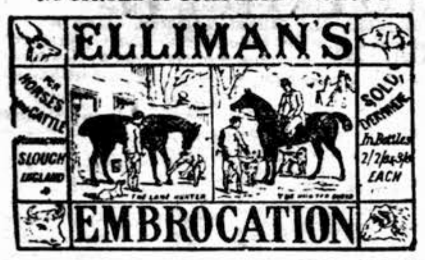

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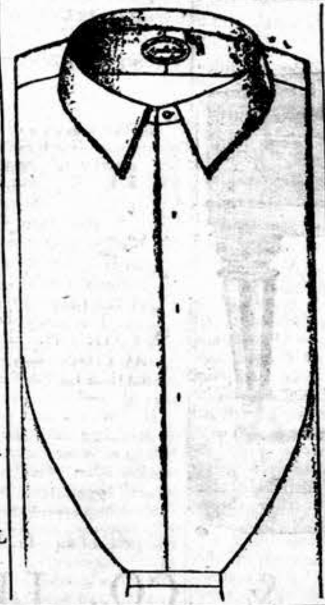

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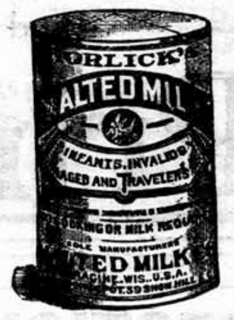

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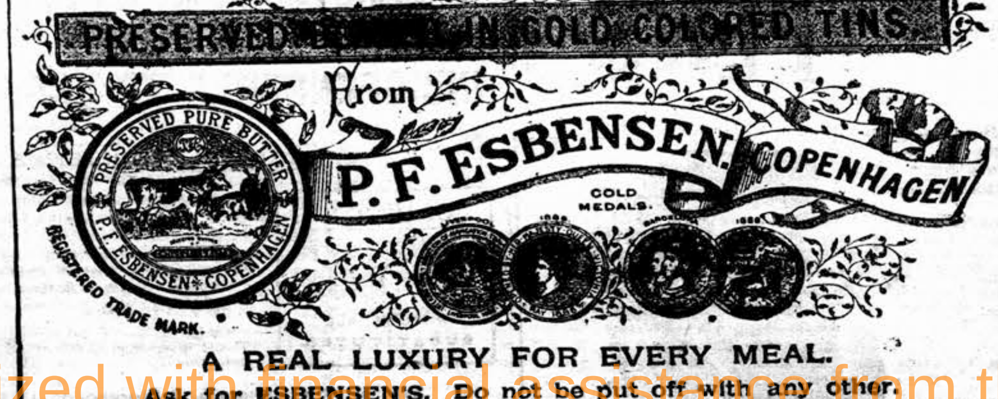
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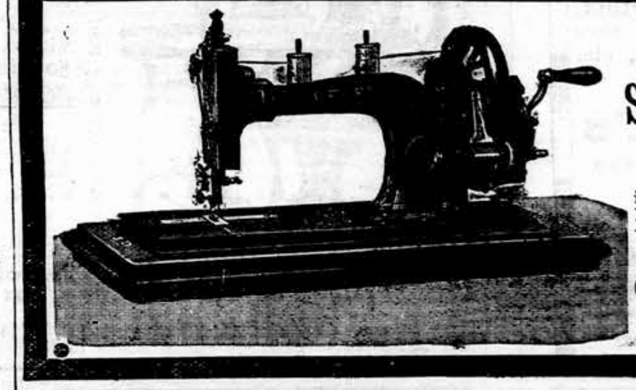

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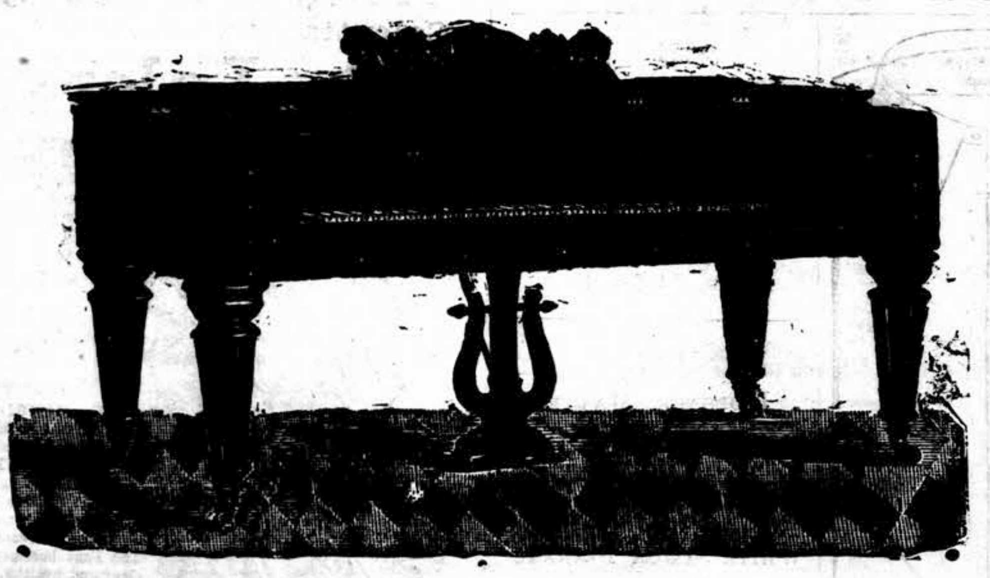

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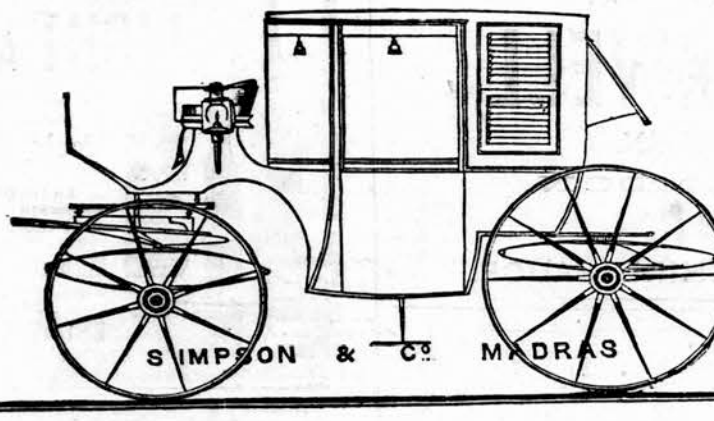

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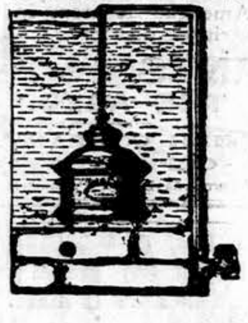

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